



ESTABLISHED 1859.

**Subscription: Fourpence a Week, Ten Shillings a Year.
Summer and Winter Numbers, 1/- per Copy.**

Remittances Payable to EDWARD HALSE.

Postal Orders and Cheques to be crossed "MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED)."

CHIEF OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: 231 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE
AND 114A PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Prix de l'abonnement: The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementspreis: The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripción: The Chemist and Druggist unavez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año 12.50 pesetas anuales franco.

As an Official Journal

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.
Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland.
South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
Pharmaceutical Society of the South African Republic.
Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

CONTENTS: Vol. LI. No. 20.

	PAGE		PAGE
Australasian News.....	749	Legal Reports	756
Bankruptcies and Failures	757	Marriages.....	763
Business Changes	768	New Companies and Company News	759
Chemist-Mayors	764	Novelties	765
Colonial and Foreign News	750	Personalities	765
Coming Events	776	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—	
Correspondence:—		Council Meeting	751
Profit on Beecham's Pills; The P.A.T.A. Controversy	773	Rectification of the Registers ..	767
Miscellaneous Inquiries	755	Scotch News.....	749
Information Wanted	776	Trade Notes.....	766
Deaths	763	Trade Reports.....	769
Deeds of Arrangement	758	Winter Session:—	
Editorial Comments:—		Chemical Society	752
Profit	760	Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists; Bunting Society	754
American Drug-imports	761	Society of Chemical Industry; Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society; Manchester Pharmaceutical Association; Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association; Musical and Social.....	755
General Medical Council	762		
Arsenical-poisoning by Wall-papers	762		
Thyroid Treatment of Cretins	762		
Millions in It	762		
Snippets Nonsense.....	763		
English News	747		
French News	749		
Gazette	759		
Irish News	748		

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

THIS DIARY is now printing, and will be ready for distribution to subscribers at the usual time. It contains a specially-written treatise entitled "The Art of Pharmacy," in which are described the machines and different kinds of apparatus used in the manufacture of galenical preparations. The other literary contents are of such a character as to make the DIARY useful to every druggist (who can read English) every day of the year. All those whose subscriptions are expiring should renew them at once, so as to ensure getting a copy of the DIARY, which is charged 3s. 6d. to non-subscribers. The annual subscription to the *C. & D.* is 10s., including one copy of the DIARY. Remittances should be sent to the Publisher, at the above address.



A CHEMIST has had to pay 7l. 1s. for selling deficient spt. aeth. nit. (p. 757).

THE PROGRAMME of the Irish Pharmaceutical meetings is printed on page 748.

THE HISTORY of cinchonas was discussed by Dr. Nevins at Liverpool last week (p. 753).

THE JERSEY LAW OF CESTION under failure is explained in an insolvency case on page 758.

SOME IMPORTANT FIGURES regarding the consumption of chemicals in Japan are given on p. 750.

SHOULD PESSARIES weigh 5j. or 3ij.? Liverpool assistants have discussed the question (p. 753).

THE IRISH L.G.B. object to poor-law doctors prescribing pulv. amygd. co. and Easton's syrup. (p. 743).

A LIST of DRUG AND ALLIED COMPANIES which have been removed from the register is given on p. 759.

MR. BEECHAM has obtained an injunction against a druggist at Leeds who had infringed his rights (p. 757).

THE B.P.C. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE has decided that the Belfast meeting will be held on August 9, 1898, and have appointed secretaries for India (p. 746).

MR. BEECHAM and Mr. Glyn-Jones are the principal contributors to the P.A.T.A. controversy this week. A poet and an artist also join in the fray (p. 773).

DR. MCWALTER comments on Dr. Symes's recent paper on pepsin preparations, and Dr. George Foy submits some observations on U.S. bogus medical diplomas (p. 774).

LEGAL DISPUTES about the patent for electrolytic processes for the production of alkali and about the saccharin patent are mentioned in our report of law cases (p. 756).

THE NEWLY-FORMED RÖNTGEN SOCIETY had a successful gathering at the St. Martin's Town Hall last week, when Professor Silvanus Thompson delivered an address (p. 744).

THE MINERAL-WATER MAKERS' ALLIANCE are considering whether to form a mutual insurance fund among themselves in view of the New Workmen's Compensation Act (p. 746).

GEORGE FOWLER, the man who has borrowed sovereigns from various London drug-houses, pretending to be representing one of their country customers, has been sent to gaol for fifteen months (p. 747).

MR. GEORGE E. DAVIS, in opening the Manchester section of the Society of Chemical Industry last week, mentioned that 70 tons of bleaching-powder is produced every week by an electrolytic process worked in Cheshire (p. 753).

TO-DAY'S DRUG-SALES were exceptionally heavy, and only about one-third of the goods offered was sold. There have been several changes in price of heavy and fine chemicals and drugs. These we report on pp. 769-72.

THE MEETING of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council last week was lively, Messrs. Conyngham and Wills chiefly supplying the fun. Mr. W. Burns, a druggist, was co-opted to the vacant seat, and several gentlemen were appointed examiners (p. 751).

THE PROPERTIES OF LIQUID FLUORINE were described by Professor James Dewar to the Chemical Society last week; at the same time he spoke of the liquefaction of oxygen, argon, and helium, and the absorption of hydrogen by palladium (p. 752).

MR. ROBERT GIBSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected Lord Mayor of Manchester; Mr. W. R. Maud, chemist and druggist, is the new Mayor of Pontefract; and Mr. John Kinsey Jones, chemist and druggist, has been chosen Mayor of Llanidloes. We give portraits of these gentlemen (p. 764).



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on November 3. Dr. Symes (President) was in the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Atkins, Hills, and C. Umney (Vice-Presidents), Mr. Moss (Hon. Treasurer), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Collier, Farr, J. C. Umney, and White, Messrs. Naylor and Ransom (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Nightingale (Assistant-Secretary). Apologies for absence were read from Messrs. Ewing, Guiler, Martin, McKnight, Payne, Wells, and Bird. A letter was read from the local committee at Belfast suggesting that the business of the next annual meeting should commence on Tuesday, August 9, 1898. It was also proposed that the *conversazione* should be held on the Tuesday evening instead of on the Monday as heretofore. These recommendations were unanimously adopted. A letter was read from Mr. E. Beynon, resigning his position as Hon. Colonial Secretary for the Presidency of Bombay, and suggesting that Mr. I. J. Stanley Smith be invited to succeed him. This suggestion was accepted. The Secretaries were instructed to thank Mr. Beynon for his services in the past. A letter was also read from Mr. D. Hooper, of Calcutta, thanking the committee for their proposal to elect him as Hon. Colonial Secretary for the Presidency of Bengal, but regretting his inability to accept the post. He recommended that Mr. J. G. Prebble should be elected. This suggestion was adopted. The Secretaries announced that they had received from the Treasurer of the local committee at Glasgow the sum of 20%, being a portion of the balance which remained from the fund raised to meet the local expenses of the Glasgow meeting. The hearty thanks of the executive for the generous donation were voted. Eight gentlemen were elected to membership.

Wine for Maidstone Convalescents.

Messrs. H. W. Carter & Co., Old Refinery, Bristol, have made a present of 1,000 gals. of old spiced elderberry wine for the use of convalescents at Maidstone during the coming winter.

Chemical-experiment Accident.

On November 4, at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, Mr. Parry, a student, was experimenting in the laboratory when a glass instrument exploded with great violence, and the flying particles inflicted dangerous injuries. It is feared that Mr. Parry's sight is seriously injured.

Store Advertising.

"Since we first started our highly approved scheme of combining Lowest Store Prices with Highest Possible Quality a host of imitators has sprung up, all of whom utterly fail to give the same satisfaction as we do." That is how Messrs. Lewis & Burrows (Limited) commence their latest circular. Perhaps the statement that others utterly fail "as we do" is not exactly what they meant to say. In a circular recently issued by Day's Metropolitan Drug Company and Day's Southern Drug Company it is stated that in all the shops of the two companies (which, we believe, number about forty) a total of 3,350,000 customers was served during the past year. The circular goes on to claim for Day's the credit of being the "pioneers of the cash-price movement" and to detail the efforts that have been made to "poison the minds of the public" against them, and to boycott manufacturers and wholesale dealers who supplied them, make a black-list of assistants who served them, and by a thousand and one other petty devices injure or annoy them. But virtue has

triumphed. Day's have defied the ring, and continue to carry on their beneficent labours.

The Hampstead Chalybeate Springs.

The London County Council, having had the chalybeate springs on Hampstead Heath tested, have placed a new fountain on the West Heath, close to the Leg of Mutton Pond. This particular spring has been freely used for many years, and the flow is constant and free, averaging between 15 and 20 gals. an hour. The water has been found to possess undoubted medicinal qualities, is palatable, and absolutely pure.

Mineral-water Makers and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A representative meeting of the mineral-water manufacturers of Great Britain was held at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on November 4, called by the National Alliance. The meeting was called to consider an insurance scheme by which manufacturers may be protected against loss under the new Compensation for Accidents Act. Mr. Richard Johnson, J.P. (Wigan), was in the chair, and gave as his own opinion that, though the mineral-water manufacturers in the Alliance numbered over 4,000, and represented between 6,000,000l. and 7,000,000l. of capital, he did not advocate a separate scheme of insurance, but rather thought they should associate themselves with one of the well-established insurance corporations. The Compensation Act, which comes into operation next July, was of serious import to all employers of labour. Mr. Councillor Raveley (Northumberland) brought forward a motion that the mineral-water makers of Great Britain themselves form an insurance corporation. He thought the mineral-water trade might as well get the profits of such insurance instead of further enriching existing insurance companies. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the Associations should be consulted.

Fire at a Chemist's Shop.

About midnight on Saturday last a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Henry Whitelock, chemist and druggist, Boundary Road, Walthamstow. The premises were burned out, and damage to the extent of over 500l. done. At the time of the outbreak no one was on the premises, and the cause of the fire is unknown.

Charges of Stealing from Chemists.

Annie Parkes, married, took a cake of soap from the counter of Mr. Jackson, chemist, Fenton, Staffs. It was her first offence, so she was let off by paying costs, 22s. 6d.

A boy named Varey, 11 years of age, was found guilty of breaking into the shop of Messrs. C. A. Critchley & Co., chemists, at Blackburn, and stealing 3s. He is to be put to a reformatory-school.

At Northwich, on Monday, Henry Whittaker Clough, of Liverpool, was charged with obtaining by fraud 12l. worth of goods from Steedman Company, merchants, Liverpool, and 8l. worth from G. H. France, wholesale druggists, Moss Side, Manchester. The prisoner was alleged to have decamped with the goods. He started business in Northwich under the name of Clarke, and obtained supplies from Steedman's, France's, and London, Leeds, Belfast, and Manchester firms. The prisoner was committed to the Quarter Sessions.

Grace Leigh (26), respectably dressed, and described as a barmaid, was watched on November 4 by a sweep named Priest, who said he saw her take a bottle of lavender-water from Mr. Carr's chemist's shop in Holborn, and subsequently visit other shops. He ultimately told a constable, who took her into custody. She had in her pockets a bottle of lavender-water, a bottle of scent, a packet of tobacco, a new scrubbing-brush, two eggs, two oranges, a new pencil, and a photograph. The defendant, who wept bitterly, was remanded for inquiries.

Samuel Brayshaw (30), in the service of Messrs. Burgoynne, Burbidges & Co., wholesale druggists, of Coleman Street, was charged at the Guildhall on Monday with stealing a quantity of scent and toilet-requisites, value about 17s. 6d., belonging to his employers. The accused was suspected of theft, and the police were communicated with. On

Saturday afternoon, as he was leaving his employment, he was stopped by Detective Wilson, when the scent, &c., was found upon him. He pleaded guilty. Mr. Green, barrister, who appeared for the defence, said that the prisoner had been in the prosecutor's service for 6½ years. He had wisely pleaded guilty to stealing the goods, but he had not stolen to make money out of it. His wife was approaching an illness, and he had taken the scent and other articles for her use then. He had hitherto held an excellent character, and the prosecutors had no wish to press the charge. Mr. Alderman Green could not agree that it was a case which he could deal with under the First Offenders Act, and remanded the accused in order to consider his decision.

A Nurse's Fatal Error.

Thos. Hobbs, a bedridden inmate of the Shipston Workhouse, died last week from poisoning. At the inquest one of the nurses, Miss Cumming, stated that as she had to attend the deceased and another inmate whose leg she had to dress she placed a bottle of brandy and a bottle of laudanum in her pocket. She had to give the deceased brandy and milk, but in mistake she gave him laudanum and milk. The jury found that the death was accelerated by the laudanum, and added a rider to the effect that the Coroner should draw the attention of the Guardians to the loose manner in which laudanum is obtained in the workhouse, and that there should be greater care used in the future in its administration.

Shipwrecked Drugs.

We reported several weeks ago that a number of cases containing medical stores, addressed to "The Dispenser of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hong-Kong," had been washed up by the sea near Brighton. We now learn that they consisted of 10 cases of carbolic acid, each containing 24 1-lb. bottles, 2 cases chloroform, spt. ammon. aromat., liq. ammon. fort., spt. æther. nit., and 2 cases æther. All the articles, with the exception of the carbolic acid, bore the labels of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Stratford, E. It is surmised, from the nature of the drugs, that they have been shipped as deck-cargo, and washed overboard from some unknown naval vessel by a heavy sea. The goods at present remain in charge of the Receiver of Wrecks, and the matter is in the hands of the Admiralty for adjustment.

Commercial Education.

The London Chamber of Commerce announces that the ninth examination for the Junior, the fifth examination for the Senior, and the second examination for the Textile Trades Section Commercial Certificates will be held (provided that a sufficient number of entries are obtained) as under:—Junior examination, July 4 to 9, 1898; Senior examination, May 23 to 28, 1898; Textile examination, February 17, 1898. Prizes and scholarships to the value of about 300*l.* are offered in connection with these examinations, and, in addition, the Chamber endeavours to find a situation, free of charge to all holders of its certificates, over three hundred of the largest City firms and others having consented to give a preference, other things being equal, to certificate-holders. All information may be obtained from Mr. Kenric B. Murray, secretary, at the offices of the Chamber, 10 Eastcheap.

Almanac Advertising.

Mr. H. W. Seely, Halifax, sends us a handsome embossed card calendar he is giving away, bearing a photograph of Miss Mabel Love.

Mr. Francis H. Moore, of 146 Regent's Park Road, and 38 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, issues an almanac for 1893, which he happily entitles "Young Moore's Almanac."

Microscopical Examination of Water.

At the meeting of the L.C.C. on Tuesday the Water Committee reported: "The period for which the Council, on July 27 last, authorised the continuance of three examinations weekly of the water-supply of each of the companies expired on October 31, and we have instructed the chemist to continue the investigation, pending a consideration of the advisableness of extending the examination for a further term. The cost of three examinations for all the companies

has been 10*l.* a week, and from a report submitted to us by the chemist we find that the cost of one examination a week would be 5*l.* 18*s.*, or of two, 7*l.* 6*s.* The chemist thinks that the examinations afford valuable information, and that they should be continued for the present, and should be made as frequently as is conveniently possible. We concur in this opinion." Dr. Longstaff moved that the three examinations should be reduced to two weekly, at a cost of 7*l.* 6*s.* Mr. Dickenson seconded this; but it was ultimately resolved to continue the three examinations weekly.

A Faraday Memorial.

A marble bust of Faraday has been presented by the Royal Institution to the Michael Faraday School, Faraday Street, Walworth, and is to be publicly unveiled on Monday afternoon. The bust is a copy of the one which was executed by Matthew Noble. It will be placed upon a pedestal of red granite, which has been provided by the London School Board. To this a plate will be affixed, recording the fact that the distinguished philosopher and chemist was born in the parish of Newington.

The Man who Borrowed Sovereigns.

At the County of London Sessions, Newington, on Wednesday, before Mr. McConnell, Q.C. (Chairman), Mr. Loveland Loveland (Deputy), and other justices, George Fowler (32), a man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to two charges of obtaining money by false pretences. Mr. Wilkinson, for the prosecution, said that in the first case the prisoner went into the shop of a Mr. Wilson, chemist, Brixton (proprietor of Bunter's nervine, &c.), and, representing himself to be the son of Mr. Foggitt, of Thirsk, a customer of his, gave him an order for some goods. He then said he had been robbed on his way there and had no money on him, and Mr. Wilson, believing his statements, lent him 1*l.* The goods were sent to Mr. Foggitt, and it was then found that the prisoner's story was untrue. The second case against him was of exactly the same nature. Principal-warder Turrell proved several previous convictions against the prisoner for fraud and other offences, and Detective-sergeant Badeock said that since the prisoner's release from prison he had been going about habitually giving bogus orders to tradesmen and obtaining money as in this case. The prisoner was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour.

A Masonic Memorial.

A large number of masonic and other friends of the late Mr. W. H. Kirby, formerly assistant manager to Burroughs, Wellecome & Co., visited High Wycombe on Saturday last, November 6, to be present at the unveiling of a memorial which had been erected to him. Mr. Kirby's sudden death occurred on September 18, 1895, and some of his masonic brethren had desired to manifest their deep personal esteem and gratitude for his devoted service to the cause of Freemasonry. The memorial was designed by Mr. Henry S. Wellecome, and is of a distinctly masonic and unique character. It consists of a chamfered base of dark grey granite, 28 square feet in area, supporting a rough-hewn grey-granite ashlar with masonic emblems on its four outer surfaces. On the top of this stands another ashlar of polished red granite with a bronze levis at the top. The monument weighs in all over 12 tons. It bore the following inscription:—

To the memory of Brother William Henry Kirby, P.M., P.G.Std. Kent, M.E.Z. Erected by members of the Kirby Lodge of Instruction (of which he was the first Preceptor) and other Masonic friends. A faithful husband, a tender father, a devoted son, a loving brother, a good mason, a true friend. Born August 27, 1858; died September 18, 1895.

The memorial was unveiled by the Grand Secretary, V.-W. Brother E. Letchworth, and among the officers and friends present were:—W. Brother R. Clay Sudlow, P.G.Std.Br., Brother Henry S. Wellecome, Brother J. W. Drysdale, Brother Philip J. Rutland (Mayor of High Wycombe); Brother T. W. Davies, Brother A. D. Kennaby, Brother J. C. Smith, Mr. W. Lloyd Williams, Mr. H. F. Johnson, Mr. J. Dowdeswell, Mr. Ed. Linstead, Mr. C. B. Fabian, Mr. T. A. O. Heale, and Mr. W. R. Mealing.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. W. A. Maxwell, M.P.S.I., has resigned his seat on the Dalkey Township Board of Commissioners. He has been asked to reconsider his resignation, but declines.

Sir George Duffey, Government visitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is to be entertained by the medical profession of Dublin to a banquet to congratulate him on his knighthood.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson, M.P.S.I. (McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Capel Street, Dublin), has been re-elected a Commissioner of the Rathmines Township. Mr. Hodgson has been appointed to represent the Commissioners on the deputation to Dublin Castle, asking for the re-introduction of the Agriculture and Industries Bill.

The late Mr. Thomas Collins, ex-Pharmaceutical Councillor, and one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, by his will, dated July 15, 1893, bequeathed 50% to the Church Fund of the Congregational Church, York Street, Dublin, 50% to the Dorcas Society connected with the same church, 100% to the Irish Congregational Union Ministers' Provident Fund, 100% to the Amalgamated Irish Evangelical Society and Irish Congregational Union, 100% to the London Missionary Society, and 50% to the Old Men's Asylum, Northbrook Road, Dublin. The remainder of the real and personal estate is being administered by the son and son-in-law of the deceased.

A widespread and general sympathy has been evinced for Sir George Duffey, President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, on the recent death from yellow fever, at Jamaica, of his elder son, Lieut. George Allan Duffey, of the 1st Battalion the West India Regiment, which we announced last week. Sir George has received resolutions of condolence from his own College, from the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (in which he is professor of materia medica and of pharmacy), and from the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland. The Governor and Court of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland have also passed a vote of condolence and sympathy with Sir George on the deep affliction that has fallen on him in the death of his son, and so has the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The Parson and the Poisons.

Speaking at Belfast on the frequency of poisoning, the Rev. Joshua Barnwell said the law is very lax on the sale of poisons. Considering the facilities which exist for the purchase of doses of the various preparations of the chemist, the wonder is that there are not more deaths than there are. As a clergyman visiting his flock, he has often been struck by the number of bottles seen in sick-rooms labelled "Laudanum," and on inquiry he is informed that it is quite a common practice to send for pennyworths of laudanum, and that the poison is supplied by the druggist without hesitation. He urges that some further restrictions should be imposed on the sale of poisons.

A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing.

At Queenstown, last week, an inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Power, wife of Mr. Power, who committed suicide the previous day by taking poison. Mr. Power stated he was a traveller for a drug-firm, and that his wife, with whom he had had a disagreement, took a quantity of poison from a hypodermic case which was in his sample-box, containing tablets of morphine, atropine, &c. The case was his own, and he used it as a sample-case when travelling for his firm. His wife's knowledge of the contents of the case was

derived from the fact that she frequently helped him in his business. A verdict of death from poisoning was returned by the jury.

Business Changes.

Meldon's drug and chemical store in Thomas Street, Dublin, is closed. The premises are to let.

Messrs. Richardson Brothers & Co., Belfast, have converted their chemical business into a limited-liability company.

Mr. A. J. O'Shea, L.P.S.I., has opened a handsomely-fitted pharmacy at 132 Donegall Street, Belfast.

Pharmaceutical Society's Evening Meetings.

The following programme of evening meetings has been arranged for the current session:—

Month	Private Meeting	Public Meeting
1897		Subject
November	8	29. "The Zoo: its Inmates and its Out-mates" (illustrated), by E. MacDowel Cosgrave, Esq., M.D. (Christmas Holidays.)
December	13	
1898		
January	10	31. "Insects, and how to Catch, Preserve, and Classify them" (illustrated), by G. H. Carpenter, Esq., B.Sc.
February	14	28. "The New British Pharmacopœia," by C. R. Tiehborne, Esq., Ph.D., &c. Contingent on the Pharmacopœia being published before this date.
March	14	28. "Pharmacy, the Handmaid of Medicine," by Dr. Hugh A. Auchinleck, F.R.C.S.I.
April	11	25. Closing Meeting.

Pin-legs for the Paupers.

The Belfast Guardians have discussed with their medical officer the supply of artificial legs to paupers. The Guardians doubted if they were justified in giving pauper-patients the latest improvements in such appliances, and recommended the old "pin-legs." The doctor replied that if they sent a man out hopping with a pin-leg, he was handicapped for life, but that in the case of the modern improvement of that primeval idea nobody could know whether he had a timber leg or not. Eventually it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of a committee.

Unofficial Drugs.

The discussion on the supply of unofficial drugs came up again at the meeting of the South Dublin Guardians on November 4. It appears that on October 19 the Local Government Board wrote to the Guardians pointing out that on a recent occasion the master of the workhouse purchased 2 lbs. of pulv. amygdalæ co. and 2 lbs. of Easton's syrup, and as their instructions as to articles not contained in the authorised list of medicines had not been complied with, the cost of these medicines would not be allowed. Mr. Byrne now moved that the course pointed out by the L.G.B. would lead to inconvenience and danger to the sick, as if a special medicine were prescribed on a Friday its supply must be delayed until the next meeting of the Guardians on the following Thursday, during which the patient might die for want of the medicine; and that in the event of being surcharged for procuring the medicines ordered the Guardians would appeal to the Courts of Justice. Mr. Byrne said the doctors were best qualified to know what a patient wanted. He considered the action of the L.G.B. was monstrous. Dr. Stafford, L.G.B. Inspector, said the Board gave the doctor the full run of the Pharmacopœia, which included 342 drugs, and the doctor who could not find that number sufficient for the treatment of his patients was to be pitied. If medical officers required any particular article they could obtain the sanction of the L.G.B. for its use, and once that was done there was no further difficulty; but the Board insisted upon the special requisition in order to prevent abuse.

After some discussion it was ordered that a list of medi-

cines not in the contract-tender forms, but which were considered necessary by the medical officers, should be drawn up and sent to the L.G.B., with a request that the Guardians be permitted to order them as required. [Pulv. amygdalæ co. is B.P.—Ed. C. & D.]

Mr. Howie in Dublin.

On Tuesday, November 9, under the auspices of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association, Mr. W. Lamond Howie, F.C.S., London, delivered his lecture on "The Scottish Alps," illustrated by over two hundred lantern-slides, taken at different periods by himself. The large examination-hall of the Pharmaceutical Society was filled to overflowing with an appreciative audience, which included many of the leading members of the P.S.I. Mr. R. J. Downes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was voted to the chair. Mr. Howie's lecture was followed with intense interest, and he was enthusiastically applauded and thanked. Thanks to the President for his presence and chairmanship were also passed in a very cordial manner.

Scotch News.

Municipal Matters.

Mr. John Peebles, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected a town councillor and bailie of Kirkcaldy.

Mr. William Doig, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected to the Town Council of Dundee without opposition.

Mr. William Burns, chemist and druggist, Ayr, has been elected senior bailie of that burgh.

At a meeting of the Kintore Parish Council, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. A. G. Keith, chemist, was unanimously appointed registrar of the parish.

Mr. William Dallas, chemist, Nairn, has been raised to the bench as third bailie. Mr. Dallas has been in business in Nairn for over twelve years, and has been a councillor of the Town Council for nine years.

Chemist's Wine-licence Refused.

Mr. James A. Robertson, chemist, Fraserburgh, applied last week at the County Licensing Court for a licence to sell wines, the premises being certified by Bailie Macconnachie and Dr. Blackhall. Mr. Anderson appeared on behalf of the applicant and said there was only one druggist with a licence in the town. Medicated wines were often asked for, and great inconvenience experienced by not having them in stock. The temperance people had made no opposition to the application. Mr. McEwan, deputy chief constable, opposed the application on the ground that it was not desirable to increase the number of licences in the locality. Bailie Macconnachie thought the licence would be a benefit to the public, and moved that it be granted. Two justices, however, were opposed, and it was therefore refused.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association.

The winter session was opened on Tuesday evening by an "At Home" in the Cockburn Hotel, Bath Street, on Tuesday evening, November 9. The guests numbered about 200 ladies and gentlemen. Tea was served after the reception, and the President, Mr. Currie made a short speech commending the Association to the trade. Mr. McAdam, of the Apothecaries' Hall, presented "The Kinninmont Prize," a medal and books, to Mr. Murdoch, assistant with Mr. Miller, Byars Road, Glasgow, who received the largest number of marks in three set subjects in the recent Major examinations. An exhibition of "living pictures" was followed by dancing, which was kept up till midnight. The syllabus for the session comprises discussions on membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, to be opened by Mr. Currie; on an assistant's examination, and the legal seller, to be opened by Mr. Boyd, on November 23; on pharmaceutical organisation, by Mr. J. Anderson Russell, on December 7; a lecture on Scotch scenery, by Mr. Alex. Scott, on December 21; short papers on January 11; pharmacography, by Mr. J. Lothian, on January 25; the annual social on February 8; short papers on February 22; drug journals and their advertisers, by Mr. Arthur McKellar, on March 8; short papers on March 22; and a concluding meeting on April 5.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A PARIS COLONIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1900.—The colonial group of the French Chamber of Deputies has approached the Minister of Commerce with a view to arranging for a special exhibition of the French colonies in Paris in 1900. The idea in view is partly to show the products exported by the colonies and partly to allow the public to obtain a better knowledge of the French possessions abroad. The Saint Cloud park is suggested as the best site for the exhibition, and there appears to be a reasonable prospect of its becoming an accomplished fact.

A TRAITOR'S CHAMPION.—When that eminent chemist, M. Berthelot, undertook the office of French Minister of Foreign Affairs some surprise was expressed. Subsequently public opinion came to the conclusion that a laboratory is not the best training-ground for a diplomatist, and M. Berthelot resigned his office. During the past fortnight another chemist, or to be more exact, chemical manufacturer, has been the centre of attraction and object of incessant discussion and conversation in Paris. This is M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, who, as the readers of the *C. & D.* are aware, has come forward as the champion of ex-Captain Dreyfus, a man degraded from the French army as a traitor, and undergoing penal servitude for life on the charge of selling the secrets of the national defence to a foreign power. M. Scheurer-Kestner is a man of unimpeachable integrity and good faith. He has stated that he is convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, and that a grave judicial error has been committed in condemning him. The whole of France is impatiently awaiting his revelations, but he remains silent. It is difficult to think that a man of his intelligence and vast experience has entered lightly on a campaign which if successful would, by undermining confidence in judicial decisions, do incalculable harm in France. But a feeling is gaining ground that he has been actuated more by sentiment than by real facts. The Press is turning against him, and I have just seen a disgraceful caricature of him in one of the scurrilous prints. In a large coloured picture headed "Scheurer-Kestner, Alchemist," he is shown in a laboratory, and is supposed to be attacked with the mania of "innocence," and bent on discovering a preparation for white-washing criminals. It is fair to say that so far M. Scheurer-Kestner has, personally, the sympathy of most moderate-minded people.

Australasian News.

LAVENDER-GROWING IN VICTORIA.—Mr. N. A. Woolnough, who has a lavender farm in Moorabbinshire, Victoria, advises Australian agriculturists to take up lavender-oil distilling. He says that all the oil Australia could send to Europe for ten years would be but a drop in the bucket of European consumption, so that there is no danger of overstocking the market.

AUSTRALIAN KIESELGUHR.—Kieselguhr of varying quality is obtained at several places in Victoria, one of the best grades coming from Avoca. It is shipped to Britain and Germany. It has been recommended to the Queensland Railway Commissioners for packing strong acids, which the Queensland Government will not carry on the railway in small quantities by ordinary trains. The suggestion that kieselguhr should be used for absorbing acids, so that they could be carried without being packed in jars, has been tried, but has not been found to answer in practice. The acids absorb water from the atmosphere so rapidly that impregnated kieselguhr gets converted from an almost dry powder to a pulp.

SECRET INGREDIENTS IN PRESCRIPTIONS.—An advertisement recently appeared in the Paramatta (N.S.W.) papers in which Washington, Soul & Co., pharmacists, publicly protest against the growing practice of some Australian medical men to insert in their prescriptions "secret" ingredients, of which only the particular pharmacist to whom the medical man (for reasons best known to himself) wants his patient to go knows the meaning. Messrs. Soul & Co. state that a patient, evidently suffering much pain, and in need of immediate

relief, came to their shop with a prescription containing the words, "Liq. Ext. G.C.M. Co., 3iv." Not knowing what was meant, Messrs. Soul & Co. telephoned to the writer of the prescription for information, which was abruptly refused. The pharmacists therefore call the attention of the public to this practice by means of the press.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OF UPSALA IN SWEDEN have affixed a memorial tablet to Scheele at the façade of the Lion Pharmacy in that town. The tablet bears the following inscription: "In this house lived Karl Wilhelm Scheele, from 1770 to 1775. Here he discovered oxygen and other elements."

CAPE COLONY MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The Cape Colony Government nominees on the new Colonial Medical Council are:—Dr. George Turner, Medical Officer of Health for the Colony; Dr. A. H. Petersen, of Cape Town; and Dr. J. B. S. Greathead, District Surgeon of Graham's Town. These gentlemen will sit for three years. Mr. Strickland has been nominated as the dental member of the Council.

FIRE.—A serious fire occurred at Quetta on October 19, resulting in the destruction of the premises of Mr. Charles James Milne, chemist and druggist, and those of the adjoining Co-operative Stores Agency. The fire was discovered in the back portion of Mr. Milne's establishment, while he and his wife were spending the day out. During its progress two regiments of soldiers were present to keep order, which, however, did not prevent valuable jewellery being stolen from the stores.

A DANISH PHARMACY IN THE WEST INDIES.—As far back as 1838 a Danish pharmacist opened a shop at St. Thomas on the island of that name, which is one of the few Danish possessions in the West India Islands. This shop has just been rebuilt and entirely refitted by its proprietor, pharmacist Ruse, also a Danish subject. The shop is called "Apothecaries' Hall," and is said to be built on a very lavish scale. The bulk of the shop bottles and other glassware have been supplied by the Berlin firm of Von Poncet.

SHANGHAI POISONING CASE.—Mr. Voelkel, German pharmacist at Shanghai, in whose shop an unfortunate dispensing mistake of substituting strychnine for santonin was recently made, resulting in the death of an English child, has been tried before the German Consular Court at Shanghai, and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment and costs. General sympathy is expressed with Mr. Voelkel, as the case was one of pure misadventure, and it is pointed out that had he been tried before a English jury he would in all probability have been acquitted. The German law, however, left the Judge no option but to pronounce the sentence above mentioned.

DISINFECTANTS AND RINDERPEST.—The Cape Government have issued a new set of Regulations to be observed in dealing with the Rinderpest. This document mentions that the disinfectants to be used must have been approved by the Secretary for Agriculture and gives the following list of preparations which have been so approved up to the present:—"Izal"; Jeyes' Disinfectant; Odam's Disinfectant; Battle's Liquid Dip; Cannon's Liquid Dip; Hayward's Liquid Dip; Jeyes' Fluid; Lawes' Fluid Dip; Little's Fluid Dip; MacDougall's Liquid Dip; "Noxana" or Thorncliffe's Dip; Odam's Fluid Dip; Quibell's Liquid Dip; James Flower & Son's Disinfectant Fluid; "Standard" Dip; Collie's Liquid Dip; Fison's "Salvia" Fluid Dip and Disinfectant.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec met at Laval University, Quebec, last month, when nineteen candidates presented themselves for the Major examination and seventeen for the Minor. Of these the following passed and are named in order of merit, namely:—Stanislas Gilbert, Emile Joli-Cœur, J. C. A. Bates, Louis Rogalsky, Herbert H. Lyons, Francois C. de Lachenotien. As certified "clerk" Geo. H. Voss, V. F. Forgues, E. J. Nadeau, J. E. Morin,

G. P. Plamondon. The remainder of the candidates were referred back for further study. The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination in chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, theoretical and practical pharmacy, and weights and measures. In the preliminary examinations thirty-five candidates passed.

TAMMANY AND SOAP.—A firm of soap-makers in America put upon the market, during the recent campaign for the Mayoralty of New York a "Prohibition Soap." The soap was in white, scented, cakes bearing on one side a "Brownie," and on the other the words "Prohibition Party Soap." A circular, wrapped round each cake, bore the following inscription:

Ye Voters of Greater New York, Clean up the Dirty Politics by voting with a Clean Party, Clean Men. Clean out the Saloons. Clean out the Gin-mill Politicians. Clean out the Tammany and Platt Bosses. N.B.—The enclosed soap used with a Prohibition vote will remove Raines Law stains, and will also be found valuable to Christian voters who desire clean hands and a clean conscience on and after election day. Vote for God, Home, and the best interests of our land. Vote the ticket with the fountain.

The notion of Fighting the Tammany-Tiger with scented soap reminds us of the famous attempt to check a Revolution with Rose-water.

IMPORTED CHEMICALS IN JAPAN.—The Bureau of Commerce of Japan supplies us with the following data concerning the import of chemicals. Germany has it all her own way in the important branch of aniline dyes. It was so in 1893, when the order stood thus:—

Germany	Switzerland	France	U.K.	Belgium	Holland
Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
332,422	40,943	14,959	8,393	6,523	1,800

It is so now. Germany, indeed, has improved her position and increased her already considerable output in greater proportion than her competitors. Englishmen, the inventors of aniline dyes, have meantime fallen off and given up the fourth place on the list to Holland, which really means Germany, as aniline dyes are not made in Holland, but only shipped through Dutch ports. Here are the latest figures:—

Germany	Switzerland	France	Holland	U.K.	Belgium
Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
592,945	59,533	21,654	4,050	2,280	1,543

In alizarine dyes Germany conducts practically the whole of the trade. France commenced a slight trade in 1894. The same holds good with alcohol, except that Great Britain is this time the slight competitor. In paint in oil Great Britain led in 1893, and has increased her lead in a striking manner. She now does practically the whole of the trade. Great Britain still leads in chlorate of potash. Germany and France have, however, doubled their output somewhat at her cost. The latest figures are:—

	Yen
Great Britain	366,850
Germany	41,996
France	10,202

In salicylic acid Germany does all the business. Great Britain and France are simply nowhere. Great Britain is safe in the manufacture of amorphous phosphorus. France just tries to compete:—

	Yen
Great Britain	248,983
France	2,315

The same holds good in caustic soda. America entered into competition in 1893, while Germany fell out:—

	Yen
Great Britain	231,447
America	2,486
Germany	66

Bicarbonate of soda comes from Great Britain to the value of 102,917 yen. So with quinine. Great Britain sends it to the value of 129,391 yen. The total value of carbolic acid imported amounts to 176,190 yen, chiefly from England. Bis-muth subnitrate comes from Germany to the value of 108,459 yen. The total value of liquid gold amounts to 110,522 yen. This is chiefly from Great Britain.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on November 3, at 3 o'clock. There were present Mr. Downes (President), Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), Mr. G. H. Grindley (Honorary Treasurer), Messrs. Bernard, Conyngham, Hayes, Kelly, O'Sullivan, Porter, Ryan, Wells, and Dr. Walsh.

SYMPATHY WITH SIR GEORGE DUFFEY.

The PRESIDENT said that since the last meeting their Visitor, Sir George Duffey, had sustained a severe bereavement in the death of his son, Lieutenant Duffey. They all deeply sympathised with him, and he (the President) begged to move a resolution of condolence with him and Lady Duffey.

Mr. WELLS seconded the motion. Lieutenant Duffey was a most promising young officer, and had made great progress in the army.

The motion passed unanimously.

CONGRATULATORY.

The PRESIDENT said he had had much pleasure in reading an account in one of the newspapers of the promotion of one of their members, Mr. Baxter, to the office of Chairman of the Coleraine Commissioners. Mr. Baxter was a gentleman in whom courtesy and kindness were combined with ability, honesty of purpose, and zeal, and the honour which had been conferred upon him added dignity to themselves.

CONTRADICTORY.

Mr. CONYNGHAM read from the report which appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of October 16 of the meeting of the Council, the following statement made by Mr. Wells:—"One gentleman brought assistants to the meeting, and when he (Mr. Wells) asked them to retire they would not." That was absolutely untrue. He (Mr. Conyngham) brought no assistants there. Mr. Wells thought proper to rule, in the twenty-first year of the existence of the Society, what had never been done before—

The PRESIDENT: We have nothing to say to that ruling, and with regard to the report, it is true as a report, and that is all we have to say to it.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: It is absolutely untrue.

Mr. WELLS: Perhaps you will allow me to say that the statement I made is absolutely true—absolutely true.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Well, I say, sir, that it is absolutely untrue.

The PRESIDENT: Let the matter drop. We cannot decide between two contradictions.

Mr. WELLS: If Mr. Conyngham thinks the cap fits him he is welcome to wear it.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: I am perfectly sure the present Chairman will not make such statements.

THE OPENING EVENING MEETING.

The REGISTRAR read a formal report made by the President of what took place at the opening meeting of the Society on the evening of October 25. The report expressed regret at the sparse attendance of members of the Society on that occasion.

The PRESIDENT moved the insertion of the report on the minutes as a record of what took place on the occasion.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. WELLS said the Council were fairly represented at the meeting. There were, he thought, eleven members of Council there.

Mr. CONYNGHAM remarked that the members of the Assistants' Association got hardly any intimation of the meeting.

The PRESIDENT said they had only three or four days to give the notice, and he told Mr. Ferrall to send three or four notices to every house in the list of pharmaceutical chemists and registered druggists. As to the Assistants' Association they had no claim on them to fill the room, and he did not think they were to be blamed for not having done so.

Mr. HAYES: It was natural for them to think that they would not be admitted when they were turned out at the previous meeting.

The PRESIDENT: That was a very different meeting.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: They were allowed to come here for twenty years.

Mr. WELLS: That is not the fact.

The PRESIDENT (to the Registrar): Next business.

MR. CONYNGHAM PROTESTS.

The REGISTRAR read the following protest from Mr. Conyngham in relation to the voting at the annual meeting:—

I beg to give notice that the voting on Mr. McWalter's motion at the annual meeting held yesterday by the Irish Pharmaceutical Society was illegal, there being present and voting persons ruled by the President as incompetent.

October 5.

HENRY CONYNGHAM.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said he had not much to add. When the matter was pressed forward, the chairman for the time being used influence altogether outside—

The PRESIDENT: Never mind his influence at that time. You are speaking of this as a protest. Gentlemen, what will we do with it?

Mr. CONYNGHAM: What will you do with it? It stands there as a record, and you can't get out of it.

The PRESIDENT: I will mark it "Read," if you like.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: I have nothing to say further in the matter.

CO-OPTING A COUNCILLOR.

The PRESIDENT said the next business was to co-opt a member of Council in the room of Mr. Hodgson. It had been suggested that they should co-opt a registered druggist, and if that was still the mind of the Council Mr. William Burns, of Ballinamore, Cookestown, was willing to serve. The only question as to him was that his trade was a mixed one—he was not a pure druggist—but they would find very few pure druggists through the country.

Mr. BERNARD said he thought it would be an act of grace to postpone the co-option for a month. There had been very little notice of it.

Mr. KELLY agreed that they should elect a druggist.

Mr. HAYES: I beg to propose Mr. Samuel P. Boyd. He was on the Council before, but left it for reasons which are now not an influence.

The PRESIDENT: Will he be willing to serve?

Mr. HAYES: I am sure he will. I have not asked him. You elected a gentleman three months ago without asking him.

The PRESIDENT: Personally I feel that Mr. Burns having given his name to me it would be almost a slight to him to pass him over. He wrote to me stating that he is willing to serve.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Can you postpone it?

The PRESIDENT: You cannot. You must co-opt to-day.

Mr. WELLS seconded the nomination of Mr. Burns.

The PRESIDENT then put the amendment for the co-option of Mr. Boyd. The voting on a show of hands was six for and six against the amendment.

The PRESIDENT said he would give a casting vote in favour of Mr. Burns.

Mr. CONYNGHAM (to the President): You are not in order in doing so, not having voted when the others voted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: But he did.

The PRESIDENT: I did. I could not hold up my hand because I was writing. I declare Mr. Burns co-opted.

Mr. HAYES: I am quite satisfied that the President will not do anything but what is right.

Mr. KELLY: The conduct that is carried on here from time to time as regards respect to the Chair is not what it ought to be, and I will leave the Council the next time the Chair is not respected.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: I think the present Chairman will not require anything but what is right.

Mr. WELLS: The first day that he is in the Chair he seems to require your assistance very constantly.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Oh, well, we can do without yours.

A FRIEND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Amongst changes of residence announced was one from Mr. H. R. Scott, pharmaceutical chemist, who, writing from Bloemfontein, South Africa, said he would be always happy to afford the Council any information in his power.

The REGISTRAR: He might be asked to give particulars as to how our licentiates going out there can be registered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association requested the use of the Society's examination-hall for a lecture on about November 9. Granted.

Donations of reports were received from the Smithsonian Institution, and from Mason College of their calendar for 1897-8. Thanks were voted to the donors.

THE EXAMINATION.

From the examiners' report it appeared that at the examination for the licence six candidates passed and nine were rejected, and that of five who did not attend, one sent an apology for non-attendance and the others did not.

Mr. WELLS: The examiners got notice of twenty candidates, and had only fifteen. This habit of non-attendance is growing, and some penalty will have to be imposed on those who do not come.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: They do not forfeit their fee.

Mr. WELLS: At the druggists' examination Mr. Guiler got notice of three candidates and only had one.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Charge them 10s.

The matter was referred to the School Committee.

Dr. H. C. Tweedy and Mr. Brown were re-elected examiners for the Preliminary examination.

Mr. John Smith was re-elected to conduct the materia medica and botany division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Dr. D. J. McKinney was re-elected to conduct the Registered Druggist examination in Belfast.

Mr. James Guiler was appointed to conduct the Registered Druggist examination in Dublin.

Mr. W. Vincent Johnson was appointed to conduct the examination for assistants to pharmaceutical chemists.

THE VOTING-PAPER FOR THE COUNCIL.

Mr. BARNARD moved—

That the existing form of voting-paper for election of members of Council be revised, so as to be in greater conformity with the regulations governing such elections.

At present the voting-paper was in the main conformable with the regulations, but it did not give the names of the outgoing candidates and of the new candidates on the same leaf, together with the proposers and seconders of the new candidates.

Mr. GRINDLEY seconded the motion, which, after a little discussion, was agreed to.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by the HONORARY TREASURER, the following were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. J. H. R. Brady, Dublin; J. J. Broderick, Fermoy; G. H. Carleton, Belfast; W. G. Mitchell, Londonderry; and Dr. J. W. Rice, Portarlington.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by the HONORARY TREASURER, Messrs. R. Spence, Castleblaney, and M. Sweeny, Loughrea, were elected associate druggists.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. KELLY, Messrs. J. S. Ashe, Enniscorthy; G. Brown, Dublin; W. Jones, Dublin; and Miss A. S. Wyatt, Dublin, were nominated for membership of the Society.

TASTELESS QUININE.—The *Paint, Oil, and Drug Review* brings to light once more the "tasteless quinine," consisting of plaster of Paris, which troubled American druggists a year or more ago. It seems to have been selling in Chicago for some months past, and has been eagerly purchased by sufferers from ague and other malarial diseases, who hoped thereby to escape the taste of the familiar product. The *Review* observes that "the use of plaster of Paris in the arts has been known from earliest time, and is especially valuable for interior decoration; but that does not signify that one wants to decorate the interior of his anatomy with a plaster of Paris frieze every time a malarial microbe rings for quinine." The Board of Pharmacy is about to take steps to prevent the imposition.

The Winter Session.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE Fellows of the Chemical Society mustered in great force on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Session on November 4. Long before the usual hour of opening the proceedings every available seat in the lecture-theatre at Burlington House was occupied, and many of the Fellows were compelled to stand the whole of the evening.

Among the notables present were Lord Lister, Sir J. Crichton Browne, and Sir William Crookes, while a host of professors assembled to hear from the lips of the PRESIDENT (Professor Dewar) an account of

THE PROPERTIES OF LIQUID FLUORINE,

a subject at which, in conjunction with Professor Moissan, he had been working during the recess. Neither apparatus nor experiment was shown at the meeting. Sir William Crookes was requested to take the chair during the delivery of the three communications which the President made to the Society.

Fluorine derives much of the interest attaching to it from its variable and capricious properties. Grouped as it is with chlorine, bromine and iodine, it disdains to march in company with its companions, it refuses to join them wholly in its analogies, and the lines it strikes out for itself are so original as practically to defy prediction. Fluorine is the only commonly occurring element in nature not easily liquefied. The energy with which it combines with most other substances renders it practically uncontrollable at ordinary temperatures, yet the liquefied gas can be stored and experimented with in glass vessels at low temperatures. In the case of liquid air or oxygen Professor Dewar has shown how profoundly all phenomena of a chemical nature may be arrested by lowering the temperature before bringing into contact with each other substances which at ordinary temperatures would combine with explosive violence.

The application of this observation in the case of fluorine has the same result; its characteristic properties gradually recede, the affinity for hydrogen being the last to leave the field. Glass is only attacked when the fluid assumes the gaseous form; the action on glass is accompanied by an instant rise in temperature.

Liquefaction was effected at about -185°C . Fluorine occupies a position of volatility between oxygen and nitrogen. The liquid is of a pale yellowish colour, and a layer of liquid air, formed by the accidental admission of air into the cooling apparatus, floated on the surface of the liquid fluorine. The density was determined by indirect methods, such substances as ebonite, ammonium sulphocyanide, amber, methyl oxalate, and wood, previously cooled, being added to the liquid and the observation made whether the substances floated or sank; amber, for instance, floats in oxygen, but sinks in liquid air. No magnetic phenomenon was observable, and so far solidification has not been effected. Solid turpentine is attacked by liquid fluorine with explosive force; a drop of fluorine on a wooden floor at once bursts into flame. In contact with ice, fluorine evaporates until the temperature rises, when the ice is attacked, a strong smell of ozone being perceptible.

A brief discussion followed Professor Dewar's paper, in which Drs. GLADSTONE, THORPE, PERKIN, and ARMSTRONG took part. Sir W. CROOKES alluded to the difficulties experienced in dealing with fluorine, and spoke of it as an almost impregnable fortress in chemistry. Professor DEWAR said the real difficulty lay in getting supplies of fluorine. In the case of air litres were obtainable, but only 5 or 10 c.c. of fluorine were the outcome of several hours' work, and certainly anyone experimenting with fluorine did not have "his sorrows to seek." The second paper was on

THE LIQUEFACTION OF AIR AND THE DETECTION OF IMPURITIES IN IT.

Air, even after very careful filtration, when liquefied yields a deposit of CO_2 and some organic matter; ordinary air when liquefied is always turbid, if perfectly pure it would be perfectly colourless.

An apparatus was constructed to collect any non-liquefiable

gas, to demonstrate if any liquid soluble in liquid air could be detected, and to collect solidified products. Eighty litres of air were condensed, and no gaseous residue equal to one two hundred thousandth of the volume of air taken was left. By the same apparatus it was proved that hydrogen is soluble in liquid air to the extent of 20 c.c. in 100 c.c.

Eighty litres of gas was taken from a Bath spring and condensed. The liquid was turbid and the residue was a yellowish-brown organic substance, believed to be a petroleum body.

When spectroscopically examined no trace of the oxygen-absorption spectrum was detected. In nitrogen this is always present, the gas was therefore exceedingly pure nitrogen, which contained the same proportion of argon as is contained in air, and about one in a thousand of helium. The helium was the non-liquefiable gas which the apparatus demonstrated to be present after the liquefaction of a great volume of gas obtained direct from the spring. The helium was on view. Sir W. CROOKES then communicated some facts in regard to the spectroscopic examination of this gas. The third paper was on

THE ABSORPTION OF HYDROGEN BY PALLADIUM AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.

A polished bar of palladium was placed in an extremely thick-walled steel socket surrounded by a metal bath; the bath being raised to various temperatures the gas was passed in under very high pressures; at a temperature of 420° C., 3,000 c.c. H were absorbed in less than one hour by a piece of metal occupying a volume of about 10 c.c. Under a pressure of 80 atmospheres 780 c.c. hydrogen disappeared in 2½ minutes. At 500° C. 3,700 c.c. were absorbed under a pressure of 120 atmospheres.

These experiments entail considerable risk, as will be seen from the enormous pressures called into play; the polished bar was cut open by the pressure upon one occasion, and on another the increase in its volume was sufficient to push out a very powerful screw securing the head of the steel socket.

Mr. FRISWELL asked what kind of steel was employed, which elicited the statement that it was a most carefully prepared sample of steel made by Whitworth.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

At the opening meeting of the Manchester section on November 5, Mr. George E. Davis, the chairman of the section, delivered an opening address, in which he described the recent developments in the chlorine industry. The electrolysis of salt, he said, was first attempted nearly half a century ago, but failed for want of the perfect electrical appliances we have to-day. The two leading forms of cell were described in detail, and it was incidentally mentioned that the patentees of one form had established works in Cheshire, and were now turning out over 70 tons of bleaching-powder per week, while a second works was preparing to enter the field with a large installation. He expressed the opinion that the electrolysis of common salt was much more costly than was generally believed, and that only a lengthy experience could determine whether it was possible to produce chlorine by electrical methods at less cost than by some of the present chemical methods. He contended that the manganese method was much cheaper, and referred to successful results in this direction recently obtained by the nitric-acid process, despite the loss on salt cake. He showed how abnormal the present state of the chlorine industry really was, as bleach had to bear an undue share of working-expenses, because it was necessary to make another unremunerative product. Exception was taken to certain published statements of the late Walter Weldon, relative to the future selling-price of bleach. Mr. Davis regards the present crisis in the heavy-chemical trade as of great gravity. British trade is becoming more restricted every year, and, at the same time, competition was growing keener. Even the electrolytic producers (young as they are) had been subjected to the trials of competition in no small degree. He believed the existing instability would be accentuated. In view of the multiplicity of electrolytic processes, there was a great temptation to make trifling departures from the master-patents, and it would be well for investors to consider carefully how far these improvements were to be depended

on. Some of the old patentees like Weldon, Gossage, or Deacon, if they could have a say on some patents, would make things lively at the Patent Office. Mr. Davis, in conclusion, referred to the miraculous development of the alkali and bleach industry in America, where home products were fast supplanting British chemicals.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held on November 4, the President, Mr. H. Pierson, in the chair.

SIZE OF PESSARIES.

Mr. F. WALKER raised a question as to the size of pessaries to be sent out when no size is indicated in the prescription. There were 60, 90, and 120 gr., and the prescription frequently gave the quantity of medicament with ol. theobr. q.s. He had just had a case in which he gave a 60-gr. pessary, and the patient complained that the one sold in Manchester was twice the size—namely, 120 gr.

The CHAIRMAN said he had often thought there should be some authoritative statement on the point; he knew that in the maternity ward of the infirmary the 60-gr. size was preferred. As Dr. Nevins was present, perhaps he might throw a little light on the question.

Dr. NEVINS said the point hardly came within his province, and was a delicate one to decide. He thought, as a rule, that for an opium or astringent pessary the large size might be employed, and for medicaments such as cocaine the smaller one. He believed, however, the smaller size had a tendency to fall out.

Mr. T. S. WOKES said his experience was that the 1-dr. was generally used, and the doctors in his district invariably prescribed that size.

Mr. WYATT observed that when the pessary contained 5 to 10 gr. of medicament, the small size was quite sufficient—doctors had complained that the large size was too big.

Dr. NEVINS then read his paper on

THE HISTORY AND INTRODUCTION OF CINCHONAS.

The lecturer first called attention to the importance of quinine as a fever-remedy. The Indian Government had been known to spend as much as 25,000% for quinine in a single year. In 1830 nearly 4 per cent. of the soldiers attacked by fever in India died, in 1856 the mortality from this cause had been reduced to 1 per cent., and in 1880 to a little over .35 per cent. The story that the virtues of the cinchona-bark had been accidentally discovered by the South American Indians, and were known to them at the time of the Spanish conquest, is of little value, for, two centuries later, Humboldt found that even in Loxa, the chief centre of growth, the Indians regarded the bark as a poison; and Ulloa also asserts that the Peruvians were ignorant of its value. Humboldt did find an old tradition in Loxa that the Jesuits, having noticed its bitterness, thought that the bark might be useful in ague, and brought it into Europe in 1632. The bark was first employed medicinally in Europe in 1639, when the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, who had been cured by it, introduced it in Spain, where it became known as "the Countess's Powder." It was Linnæus who gave to the genus of the plants the name of cinchona, but, as he derived the word from a French source, he misspelt it "cinchona" (in 1742) and "cinchona" (in 1767). This blunder has been perpetrated apparently past recall, although Mr. John Eliot Howard, Sir Clements R. Markham, and others, have done what they could to restore the proper word. Dr. Nevins then gave a detailed description of the cinchonas in their native forests on the Andes. They grow over a strip of country 1,700 miles long—as long as from the White Sea to the Mediterranean. The succirubra, or red-bark tree, grows at the lowest altitudes. It flourishes between 2,500 feet (an elevation nearly as high as the summit of Snowdon) and 5,000 feet (equal to the top of Ben Nevis); whilst the trees which yield what are called the "grey" and "yellow" barks range between 7,000 feet, or the level of the Hospice of St. Bernard, and 9,000 feet, or the summit of Mount Sinai. The range of size of the trees themselves is very great. The *Succirubras* and *Calisayas* grow to the height of large forest trees—60 to 80 feet. "Red,"

"yellow," and "grey" bark are terms which have been in use for centuries, and are correct in the main, though it is sometimes impossible to pronounce from colour alone to which class a specimen may belong. The *C. succirubra*, which grows exclusively in the district of the Chimborazo, have a bark which is of a generally red colour in the trunk and larger branches. The large *Calisayas*, also of Southern Peru and Bolivia, have a yellow bark in the trunk and larger branches; but in the smaller branches and twigs neither the red nor yellow colour can be defined. But in the more slender trees of the other species, many of which grow in the most exposed situations, the bark is often covered with lichens, which give the trees a general grey or whitish aspect, and the bark itself has a light brownish nondescript colour, to which the general term "grey" has been applied.

Most of the cinchonas are fine plants. Humboldt says of the *C. Condaminia*: "This beautiful tree, above 60 feet high, seems always to aspire to rise above its neighbours in the dense forests, and as its upper branches wave to and fro in the wind their red and shining foliage produces a strange and peculiar effect, recognisable from a great distance." The flowers are usually small, and grow like clusters of lilacs, being generally of a deep-roseate colour, dark crimson within the tube, the notchings of the flowers being bordered with white curly hairs, whilst their delicious fragrance scents the air in the neighbourhood.

In all the accessible districts of South America the wild cinchonas have almost been exterminated, and since the early part of the last century attempts have been made to bring seeds or young plants from South America to countries where they would be better tended. Jussieu, a great French botanist, was the first to make such an attempt. It took him fifteen years to collect plants on the Andes, but when he had carried his collection to Buenos Ayres it was stolen from him. La Condamine (1743), Ruiz and Pavon (1778), and Caldas (1770) were equally unsuccessful. Weddell (1848) and Hasskarl (1853) succeeded in bringing plants to Europe. The plants brought over by the last-named gentleman were sent to Java by the Dutch Government and grown experimentally, but they proved to be of an inferior quality and have long since been uprooted. It was Mr. (now Sir Clements) Markham who, aided by such able botanists as Messrs. Spruce, Weir, Pritchett, and Cross, succeeded, in 1860, in carrying specimens and seeds of various cinchonas from South America to Europe, and thence to India, where plantations were created under his supervision on the Neilgherry Hills. The most valuable plants now growing in Java were raised from seed collected by another Englishman, Chas. Ledger.

Mr. T. H. WARDLEWORTH, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Nevins, said the paper showed how interesting the study of pharmacy in many of its branches might be. In connection with this subject he mentioned that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had been instrumental, after a long agitation, in securing a pension for Mr. Ledger from the Dutch Government in recognition of his service in introducing the seeds of the Ledgeriana, thus contributing so much to the prosperity of the Dutch colonies.

Mr. H. WYATT, junr., in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought the remarks made by Mr. Wardleworth regarding the *C. & D.* most appropriate, and thought the members of the Society would do well to read the back-numbers of that journal to see the remarkable adventures which Ledger had met with in his work of procuring the seeds in question.

The lecture was copiously illustrated by maps, diagrams, and specimens, lent by Messrs. Howards & Sons, Professor I. B. Balfour, Edinburgh, and Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.

EXETER ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE following prizes, offered by members of the Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists, have been awarded to students of the Exeter School of Pharmacy:—

A prize of one guinea, offered by Alderman H. Gadd, J.P., to the student who should do best in advanced chemistry, to Mr. G. Rae.

A prize of one guinea, offered by Mr. J. H. Lake to the student who should do best in pharmacy and materia medica, to Mr. Jordan.

A prize of one guinea, offered by Mr. G. Stocker to the student who should collect the best herbarium of British plants within a radius of ten miles from Exeter, to Mr. Bernini Palmer.

A prize of one guinea, offered by Mr. P. F. Rowsell to the student who should do best in elementary chemistry, to Mr. Berg.

An extra prize of half a guinea has been given by Mr. J. H. Lake to Mr. H. Pellow, who has worked extremely well at elementary chemistry during the sessions.

Mr. Stocker has given a guinea towards maintaining the materia medica collection. The classes are held at the Technical College under the direction of Mr. Alan Ware, Ph.Ch.

RÖNTGEN SOCIETY.

THIS new Society was successfully inaugurated on Friday evening last at the St. Martin's Town Hall, by an exhibition, an address from its President, Professor Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., and a *soirée*. A distinguished company was present. In the hall there was a splendid exhibition of photographs, the most prominent being a life-size radiograph of a full-grown living woman taken at a single exposure by Dr. W. J. Morton, of New York. A series of radiographs of bullet wounds taken during the Græco-Turkish war were also much admired. The exhibits were naturally the chief attraction of the evening, as many of them showed the marvellous development of this branch of knowledge since Röntgen's discovery. Particular curiosity was shown in Tesla's induction-coil, giving high-frequency oscillatory discharges direct from any ordinary electric supply with small expenditure of energy. When one of Tesla's own tubes is excited with this machine the emission of Röntgen rays is so intense that, standing 50 feet away from it, one can still obtain on a luminescent screen the shadow of the bones of one's hand. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson showed, in addition to Röntgen apparatus and electric batteries, a graphophone which performed a selection of musical airs. Mr. Harry W. Cox had a busy time in explaining to his select audience the method of working his induction-coils and α -ray apparatus. The Lithanode Electric Storage Company, Limited, exhibited, among other things, various sizes of batteries suitable for medical diagnosis and dental work. One small battery is capable of working a light of about 20-candle power for a period of half-an-hour with one charge.

Professor SILVANUS THOMPSON'S address occupied fully an hour. In the course of his remarks he traced the history of Röntgen's discovery, and referred to the antecedent investigators of whose work that discovery was a development. He supplemented this with a brief review of what had been achieved with respect to the α -rays, first discussing improvements which have been made in the construction of tubes, in the materials used for fluorescent screens, in photographic plates, and in the method of exciting the tubes. The revival of interest in the science of optics had been extraordinary since the properties of the rays were first made known, and the electrician, the photographer, and especially the medical profession, seized upon the discovery as a means of investigation, revealing in the living body the anatomy which hitherto could only be explored by indirect means. More recently still the rays have been found to possess electrical and chemical properties, giving scope to the physical investigator, and demanding his most acute discrimination. Meantime the nature of the rays themselves give ample food for speculation and research. At their discovery they appeared to constitute a new kind of light somewhat resembling invisible ultra-violet light waves, but differing from them, and indeed from every known kind of light, in several remarkable respects. In the first place, they possess an extraordinary power of penetration, and can neither be reflected or refracted. On the other hand, they differ from all known kinds of electric discharge in refusing to be deflected by the magnet. In this respect they differ from other and earlier discovered kinds of electrically generated phenomena—the kathode-rays, which were made famous twenty years before by the researches of Sir William Crookes, and the Lenard rays discovered some four years ago by Professor Philip Lenard, of Heidelberg. Nearly two years have elapsed since Röntgen's discovery was made

public, and during that time thousands of workers all over the globe have interested themselves in the new branch of science, and a few of these thousands have been able to make contributions of permanent value. Given the discovery it is easy to follow out its developments. In photographic materials much progress has been made. The improvements in the tubes reduced the time required from minutes to seconds. To further reduce the exposure many suggestions have been made. Special films have been devised by photographic chemists—extra thick films were suggested by Oliver Lodge as better than those of the usual thickness, and double and quadruple films are in use in special cases. These highly penetrative rays can, indeed, so long as no glass intervenes, simultaneously imprint skiagrams on ten dozen superposed sensitive films. If it were possible that the Röntgen rays, which penetrate tissues opaque to light, should have any practical effect in nerve stimulation, then the door will be opened to the hope that by their aid the sight in some cases might be artificially given to the blind. This has indeed been investigated already in a number of cases, but hitherto with no real success; but where blindness is due to destruction of the optic nerve such hope is absolutely vain. Professor Brandes, however, had found, and Professor Röntgen had confirmed the result, that in certain circumstances the retina of the normal eye does possess a faint perception for the rays, Röntgen attributing this to the fluorescence of the retina, which differs in individuals. Many speculations have been put forward as to the physical nature of *x*-rays. Crookes, Tesla, and others hold them to consist of flights of minute atoms and hyperatoms; on the other hand, there is a hypothesis that they are merely an extreme sort of ultra-violet light, consisting of transverse waves of excessively minute wave-length. Jaumann and, apparently, Röntgen regard them as longitudinal vibrations, while Sir George Stokes had put forward the view that they may be transverse waves, not in regular trains, but consisting of innumerable solitary waves. From all this, the President said, it was clear that the Society had an abundant field of activity before it for many years to come, and he concluded his address with a short account of Würzburg and its University, where Professor Röntgen resides and works.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Sir WILLIAM CROOKES, and seconded by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE.

Various demonstrations and lantern-shows were given during the evening in the adjacent rooms, and it was midnight before the company began to break up.

MUSICAL AND SOCIAL.

THE Chemists' Assistants' Association had a highly successful evening on November 4. The programme had been arranged by Mr. C. Morley, and, judging by the number of encores, it was just what the audience liked. The holding capacity of the new rooms was tested to the utmost. Songs were contributed by Messrs. Hornby, Waterston, Purnell Taylor, Cross Hindley, and the Kalema Quartette; and Mr. S. A. Walton recited. Mr. T. Morley Taylor presided.

THE session of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association opened on November 4 with a social gathering at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. The President (Mr. F. J. Gibson, Wolverhampton) was prevented from being present owing to a family bereavement, and the members and guests were received by Mr. Jeffrey Poole, the Vice-President. Dances followed, interspersed with a banjo-solo by Mr. Rogers and a song by Mr. Marcus. This was the first function under the charge of Mr. Shorthouse, the new Secretary to the association, and he is to be complimented on the success which marked the evening's proceedings. He was also a most agreeable M.C.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting held on November 10, Mr. Geo. S. Woolley presiding, Mr. J. L. SLACK (Manchester) read a paper entitled STRAY THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE LIFE AND WORK OF JOHN DALTON.

Referring to Dalton's earliest days, the lecturer said he was born on September 6, 1776, at Eaglesfield, a small village in West Cumberland, near Cockermouth. Describing this village, he

said in one respect it appeared to be unique; there was only one cradle for the whole village. There were not often two infants requiring a cradle at the same time, and it served its purpose for a long time. This curious relic was sold recently, and was now preserved in the neighbouring Dalton Institute. Dalton's father was a country weaver, and John was one of six children. Mr. Slack then told the story of his life, which has been so recently given by Sir H. Roscoe, and reviewed in this journal, that it would be superfluous to repeat the details. Concerning his life in Manchester, Mr. Slack remarked that he gave up every hour to science. Born among a prosaic set of people he had no care to observe particularly the duties of society, and he always said he had no time to get married. After a reference to his scientific work, Mr. Slack alluded to the late Professor James Prescott Joule, and said that, since the death of Dalton, Manchester had lost no discoverer so eminent as Joule. In one sense he was like his prototype, in that he was self-educated. His labours related chiefly to the connection between heat and mechanical force. The modern theory that heat is a form of motion was determined by Joule. He did for mechanics what Dalton did for chemistry. After the law of gravitation, nothing had done so much to quicken scientific thought as the discovery, not merely that motion would produce heat—which every savage knew—but that heat was itself a definite force which could be tabulated and expressed in intelligent figures. Men of science, Mr. Slack added, were now asking whether nature had other and still more mysterious secrets to reveal. It was impossible to think finality had been reached. The Röntgen rays were one of the latest conquests. Professor Crookes, whose name was closely associated with the *x*-rays, had lately said that telepathy, or thought-reading, might be possible even at any distance. We know not what is in reserve for our posterity, but he thought they would confirm what we and our fathers had never doubted, that the worlds of mind and matter were hopelessly separated. Mr. Slack's "stray thoughts" then wandered into the realms of quack-advertising and the possibilities of trade-legislation, and he concluded by expressing the hope that at some distant date there might be a return of the golden days when the chemist would again be looked upon as not only a necessary, but a valuable member of society, and his professional services recompensed on a corresponding scale. The CHAIRMAN added a few complimentary words, and a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

SUGGESTED CONSOLIDATION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. W. KIRKBY gave notice to move the following series of resolutions at the next meeting:—

1. That between the registration of a student and his presentation for the qualifying examination an interval of three years should intervene.
2. That the consolidation of the Pharmaceutical Society would be promoted by making all who pass the qualifying examination eligible for election to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society.
3. That it is desirable that a conference should be called to consider the desirability of formulating a curriculum of pharmaceutical education, and for making such other recommendations as should be considered necessary to improve pharmaceutical education, and that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society should be asked to preside at the conference.

ABERDEEN JUNIOR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. P. D. MILNE acted as editor for the "Magazine Evening" at the Association's weekly meeting, held on Friday, November 5. There were in all five papers—namely, "Beauty *versus* Brains," "The Disadvantages of Being a Druggist," "Phrenology," "Experience of the Minor," and "Night-duty Experiences." The first explained chiefly the different attractions presented to the male sex by beautiful women in comparison with their sisters endowed with better gifts, although wanting in beauty. (The paper was written by a young lady.) The second dealt mainly with the wages of the assistant, the writer being in favour of a reduced wage for unqualified and an advance for qualified. This view met with considerable opposition, some

holding that a five years' apprenticeship was enough to work for nothing, and that the unqualified should have better wages in order to pursue their studies and pass the Minor early. This paper was signed by "An Apprentice." "Phrenology" was but little discussed, owing to its scientific nature. "Experiences of the Minor" gave a detailed account of the whole proceedings from the time the candidate left Aberdeen till he was congratulated by the Chairman at Edinburgh for having passed his examination, and hoping that he would be up for his Major soon.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The first evening meeting for the session was held on November 8. Mr. R. J. Downes (President) was in the chair, and in his introductory remarks said the object of these meetings was the highest the Society had—namely, the intellectual advancement of its members. They desired to encourage a more advanced study of the subjects in which they had graduated, and to develop that confidence in one another which is promoted by association. By intercourse and conversation they might draw from each other what might otherwise be forgotten. None need be ashamed to make inquiry. All are somewhere deficient in knowledge, and it is only the novice who looks with contempt on the acknowledgment of ignorance. They had that evening to nominate a "committee to assist the School Committee," and to appoint a secretary. Also to nominate gentlemen who will undertake the duty of "reporters" to the meetings, not for the Press, but to observe and collect notices of anything new or of interest as they appear in the journals, and bring them forward at stated intervals, and also to take charge of any papers in their department sent by country members to be read at our meetings. He suggested that a resolution should be passed that all papers read shall be the property of the Society, and shall be written on uniform paper for the purposes of binding and preservation.

On the motion of Dr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. WELLS, it was resolved "That Messrs. J. Smith, A. L. Doran, W. V. Johnston, and H. O'Connor be the committee, and that Mr. O'Connor be appointed hon. secretary." Mr. Doran was appointed special reporter in chemistry, Mr. Smith in materia medica and botany, and Mr. Johnston in pharmacy.

It was next proposed by Mr. DORAN, seconded by Mr. WALSH, and resolved "That the communications read before the Society be written on white ruled foolscap, and on one side only, to admit of uniformity for subsequent binding-purposes; a copy of each communication, with a right to publish the same, shall become the property of the Society."

Mr. WELLS suggested that another means of promoting the objects of the meetings would be for any member to submit any specimens out of the common.

Dr. WALSH then submitted as a practical question, "How can powdered ergot be kept in usable condition?" He had always found a difficulty with it, and had recently ordered some fresh ground from an English wholesale house, thinking in that way he could get it, but when he got it in it was all alive.

Mr. SMITH said he had seen some time ago that chloroform was an effective preservative, and the method he had used was to put some on wool in a perforated chip box, and he had found it successful for a period of six months.

Mr. WELLS said he had always acted on the advice he had early got, to powder the ergot as required.

Mr. V. JOHNSTON drew analogy from powdered jalap, which goes bad in bottle, but keeps well in paper, and he was under the impression that powdered ergot also kept well in paper, though badly in bottle.

Mr. DORAN suggested that that was on the principle that some bacteria were destroyed by a free access of oxygen, which acted through the paper, but the limited amount which was contained in the bottle was stagnant, and became saturated with the moisture from the drug.

Dr. MCWALTER said there were two questions—the preservation of the drug, and the preservation of the therapeutical properties, which was the more important question. It was stated, for instance, in Paris's "Pharmacologia" that no matter what amount of animalculæ were present in cantharides, the proportion of cantharidine was not affected. He believed an aseptic bottle hermetically sealed was as good as chloroform for preserving.

One gentleman suggested formaldehyde, and Mr. DORAN said the great advantage of the chloroform was that it was completely dissipated by a few minutes' exposure. In reply to Dr. MCWALTER, Mr. Doran said most of the liquors pro syr. ferri iodi had an addition of hypophosphorous acid as a preservative.

Dr. MCWALTER asked if it was justifiable to dispense it? He supposed a case of a delicate child taking such syrup, and serious symptoms following.

Mr. DORAN thought the chemist would have a reasonable defence. The doctor would have to prove that the quantity of the acid was capable of producing the effect complained of.

Mr. V. JOHNSTON said he used a small portion of citric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. or 1 gr. to 3j., and found it effective.

The PRESIDENT submitted the following prescription:—

Morph. acet.	...	...	...	gr. 4
Hazelin.	...	...	...	m 80
Ext. bellad.	...	...	...	gr. 6
Cocain.	...	...	...	gr. 4

M. Ft. suppos. xij.

on which a general discussion followed, the result of which may be summed up as that it could not be dispensed as a 15-gr. suppository, that the hazeline should not be treated with heat, and that the best way would be to blend with oxide of zinc and place in hollow prepared suppositories.

ULSTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE opening meeting of the Association was held on November 3, under the presidency of Professor Whitla, M.D. The attraction was a lecture by Mr. W. LAMOND HOWIE, F.C.S., entitled "From Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn." There was a crowded attendance; the lecture was good, and the slides superb. On the motion of Dr. FIELDEN, seconded by Mr. MCKNIGHT, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

Legal Reports.

A CHEMICAL PATENT.

THE *Patent Journal* of November 3 contains the official report of the complicated action between the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik and La Société Chimique des Usines du Rhone and Wilson. The case was briefly reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 14 last. Judgment was given for plaintiffs in respect of part of the case, but for defendants on other points. The following important note is appended to the "head note" of the case:—"In chemical cases test-tube experiments are not nearly so satisfactory as those on a commercial scale. A chemical patent, dealing with very subtle and delicate reactions, is entitled to the benefit of being tested by the results of its working in the hands of persons not merely practised in chemistry generally but having acquired familiarity with the processes."

RIVAL ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANIES.

ON Saturday, in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Byrne, the Commercial Development Corporation (Limited), a company incorporated in October, 1897, with the object (among others) of purchasing J. G. A. Rhodin's patent for an improved electrolyser or electrolytic apparatus, and who were offering shares to the public, complained that on the Thursday evening they learned that the solicitors of the Castner Kellner Alkali Company (Limited) had sent a letter to the newspapers quoting a counsel's opinion. The letter of the Castner Kellner Company's solicitors and one from the plaintiffs' solicitors appeared in the *Times* of Friday. The publication in other papers was prevented. The plaintiffs now moved *ex parte*, under section 32 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1883, for an injunction to restrain till over Monday any further publication of the letter of the defendants' solicitors or the opinion, and the plaintiffs' counsel read a letter from defendants' solicitors in which they said (*inter alia*):—"On our clients discovering that the process is being worked they will at once institute proceedings

against any persons or companies who may work under the Rhodin patent."

Mr. Justice Byrne refused to grant an injunction on an *ex parte* application, but gave leave to serve notice of motion for Tuesday next for an injunction.

The plaintiffs immediately renewed the application before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Chitty and Vaughan Williams, but their Lordships said that it would be wrong to grant such an injunction on an *ex parte* application.

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION v. THE CHEMICAL AND DRUGS COMPANY (LIMITED).

In the Chancery Division on Thursday, November 11, before Mr. Justice Romer, counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs in this case said he had a motion for an interim injunction, but he understood that Lord Robert Cecil, for the defendants (who carry on business in Hope Street, Piccadilly, Manchester), desired an adjournment. On behalf of his clients he was prepared to consent to the motion standing over until next week, provided the defendants would undertake to file their evidence on the Monday following. The reason for this was that it was a patent action relating to the manufacture of saccharin, a substance which had a season sale, and for which the contracts were now being entered into.

Lord Robert Cecil, on behalf of the defendants, said that although the motion was served a week ago his clients did not receive the affidavits until the previous day.

Mr. Justice Romer: When will you file your evidence?

Lord Robert Cecil: It is an action for breach by importation. We are the agents of people living abroad, and the evidence as to infringement must come from abroad, therefore I cannot pledge myself to a particular day between this and next Friday. We are only charged with selling.

Mr. Justice Romer directed the motion to stand over until Friday, November 19.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

SPT. ÆTH. NIT.

At Peterborough Police Court on November 3, John Sturton, chemist, Board Bridge Street, Peterborough, was summoned for selling sweet nitre which was certified to have contained less than 1 per cent. of nitrous ether, whereas it ought to have contained at least 2 or 3 per cent. Chief Constable Lawson proved purchasing 3 oz. of sweet nitre from defendant on the date mentioned. Witness divided the nitre into three parts, and delivered one to defendant. By Mr. W. H. Sturton (for the defendant): Witness sealed the nitre up with wax in the presence of defendant. James Baynes, Borough Analyst, in reply to Mr. Sturton said the sample produced by the Chief Constable was properly corked and made up. Mr. Sturton said the cork was a bad one. The Chief Constable replied: "Well, the corks ought to be all right, I purchased them from Mr. Sturton myself." (Laughter.) A fine of 7*l.* 1*s.*, including costs, was imposed.

ANALYSTS AT VARIANCE.

At Hastings, on Saturday, Arthur Morris, a Bexhill grocer, was summoned for selling lard certified to have been adulterated. The public analyst to the East Sussex County Council, Mr. Samuel Allison Woodhead, of Uckfield, lecturer to the College of Agriculture, gave the results of his analysis, and described three different tests which he applied. There was not less than 25 per cent. of beef-fat crystals present.

Cross-examined, Mr. Woodhead said he was not a member of the Society of Public Analysts, nor was he a F.I.C. nor F.C.S. He was appointed analyst last July, and had analysed samples at college. He had examined five or six samples of lard previously. Since his appointment he had conducted forty analyses. He had not made a special study of analyses of fat. He was aware that Stock's test was the latest recognised test, but it was one only used by persons of great experience. He considered a microscopical examination infallible.

Dr. Rideal, D.Sc., F.I.C., member of the Council of Public Analysts, and public analyst for Lewisham, said he had made a special study of analyses of fats and oils. The most com-

mon method of adulterating lard was by the addition of cotton-seed oil and beef-fat. He proceeded to describe his analysis of this lard, which he found to be genuine. He would not dream of relying upon a test with the microscope.

In view of these conflicting statements, the Bench deemed it necessary to have the third sample analysed at Somerset House, and the case was adjourned to allow this to be done.

BEECHAM v. CAWTHORNE.

THE defendant in this action trades at Meanwood Road, Leeds, as the "Leeds Drug Company," and the action was for an injunction perpetually to restrain him from selling pills as "Beecham's" which were not of the plaintiff's manufacture. A motion for interim injunction, pending the trial, was heard by Mr. Justice Stirling on Thursday, Mr. Coleridge appearing for the plaintiff. On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Compster consented to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and to submit to perpetual injunction; but on the question of costs he read an affidavit by the defendant setting forth that the first intimation he had from the plaintiff was service of the writ and notice of motion. He at once wrote acknowledging his offence, and asking that proceedings should be stopped. Plaintiff's solicitors then asked 40*l.* damages. Defendant replied that he could not pay 40*l.*, but offered 20*l.* in settlement of damages and costs, or 5*l.* as damages and taxed costs. This the plaintiff's solicitors refused, and accordingly this motion came on, which counsel submitted was unnecessary. As plaintiff's counsel now expressed willingness to accept taxed costs and 5*l.* damages, his Lordship made an order accordingly, but directed that the defendant should have the costs of filing his affidavit, and any other costs consequent on the plaintiff not accepting the defendant's offer.

TRITICUMINA AND TRITICINE.

ON Tuesday, in the High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice North, the hearing was commenced of the action brought by Meaby & Co. (Limited), of Castleford, Yorks, for an injunction to restrain the infringement by Triticine (Limited) of their trade-mark, "Triticumina," and from passing off their goods, under the name of "Triticine," as being the goods of the plaintiffs. The defendants met the case by a motion seeking to expunge from the register plaintiffs' trade-mark, on the ground that it was descriptive, and was the name of one of the patented products. The case was not finished when the Court rose.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEO. TOMLINSON ARCHIBALD, Station Road, Workington, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor applied for his discharge at the Cocker-mouth County Court on November 3. The receiving order was made on February 10, 1896, and the order of adjudication on February 19. The liabilities to rank for dividend were 834*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; assets had already realised 62*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*. A first and final dividend of 8*½**d.* in the pound was paid on proofs for 585*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The Official Receiver stated that he got a letter from bankrupt on February 10, 1896, stating that he was going to Australia, and that this intention was decided upon previous to any bankruptcy notice being served upon him, and his departure was not due to any want of respect to the authorities. The bankrupt admitted that he was served with the petition before leaving England, and he gave instructions for the letter, which was written two or three days previous to his departure, to be posted after he left, alleging that he had not time to post it himself. In December, 1896, debtor returned to England from New South Wales, where he had been from March to October, 1896. He did not report himself to the Official Receiver or offer any assistance with regard to his affairs until he was arrested. The Official Receiver submitted that the bankrupt failed to keep proper books; continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and contracted debts without a reasonable ground of expectation of

being able to pay them. His conduct had been unsatisfactory.

Mr. Paisley, on behalf of the debtor, said the bankrupt's losses were largely owing to the depreciation of property in Workington. He also read a petition signed by nearly all debtor's creditors, which expressed the opinion that the bankrupt had been honest in his efforts but unsuccessful. They desired that the discharge should be granted. The only reason why he went abroad was to get a situation and try to recover his shattered fortunes. He was unsuccessful in Australia, and was obliged to come back. If he then committed an offence, he hoped his Honour would consider the seven days' imprisonment he underwent at Carlisle was sufficient punishment. The debtor, he added, had a wife and eight children, and under these circumstances he hoped a lenient view would be taken of the matter.

His Honour said he must suspend for two years. It was clearly a case of misfortune, but the Act made it compulsory. From what he had heard he was satisfied that the so-called absconding was not real absconding, and he was also satisfied that the debtor in trading while insolvent had done so to the full knowledge of his creditors, or many of them.

Re HERBERT SARA, Arwenack Street, Falmouth, Chemist.

IN this recent failure the following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Blyton, Astley & Co., London	...	10	6 11
Cornish Bank (Limited), Falmouth	...	50	0 0
Deeble, C., Falmouth	...	15	0 0
Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter	...	100	2 5
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	...	25	0 9
Jackson & Co., Plymouth	...	10	1 6
Kinmond & Co., Leamington	...	10	5 3
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	...	13	9 7
Sara, F., Plymouth	...	10	5 0
Townsend, J., Exeter	...	10	4 6
Wilson, J. R., Plymouth	...	11	8 1

Preference Creditors.

Corlyon, J. R., Falmouth	...	10	0 0
Cornish Bank (Limited), Falmouth	...	27	0 0

Re ROBERT AUSTERBERRY, Pontefract, Liquorice-refiner.

THIS debtor appeared for his adjourned public examination at the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court on November 4. An application for a further adjournment on behalf of the debtor, in consequence of pending legal proceedings, was overruled. The Official Receiver said they could call upon the bankrupt to appear before the Court at any time. The examination was therefore closed.

Re GEORGE HANDEL OPENSHAW, formerly of Blackburn, Chemist.

ON November 8 Mr. J. W. Carter applied at the Blackburn County Court on behalf of the trustee to expunge from the file of the estate a debt of 616*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* In his public examination a few weeks ago the debtor swore in effect that the money was not due from him to the estate. It comprised two items for money lent, one being 130*l.*, which the debtor swore he had not received, and the other 400*l.*, the supposed value of the share each child would receive on the death of the debtor's father. It was understood that no claim should be made in respect of the money so lent, as it was taken in satisfaction of any share to be had in the estate of the father. That money was received, the father died, and then it was found that nothing at all was left, and several of the children had to pay sums of 50*l.* in order to provide for the mortgage. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Carter) submitted that there was no debt in law, or if there was it had been satisfied by the death of the father. His Honour held that it was not a probable debt, and expunged it from the record.

Re DAVID FERRIS, Armagh, Druggist.

THIS debtor was examined on November 5 in the Bankruptcy Court, Dublin. The wife of the bankrupt, and Samuel Stevenson, an assistant, deposed that none of the furniture in the house had been removed subsequent to the date of the

adjudication. Some carpets had, however, been taken away, and a cow sent to a neighbour. All the beds in the house were claimed by the bankrupt's wife as her pre-marriage property. The bankrupt gave evidence regarding the house generally, and the examination concluded.

A JERSEY CHEMIST'S DEBTS.

AT the Royal Court of Jersey, on Saturday last, an application was made with regard to Mr. John Anley, chemist, formerly of Library Place, then of New Street (St. Helier), who had been incarcerated for debt, that he be reduced to "short commons"—this being done at the instance of the detaining creditor, whose request was duly granted.

The debtor then applied to be allowed to formally make cession of his property to his creditors, having no other means of satisfying their claims—though, he added, he had absolutely nothing.

Having been heard on oath, the Court allowed the application, and Mr. Anley thus obtained his release from prison.

The Jersey law of cession is curious. When a debtor is pressed for payment by his creditors, and cannot meet their claims, he makes cession—gives up all his available assets to them. A *décree* of disencumbrment may then ensue, when the creditor whose claim is proved to be the most recent can take possession of the bankrupt's property, and pay the other debts as though he had contracted them. Should he refuse to do so his claim stands annulled, and the next creditor on the list has the same opportunity offered him. If he also refuses to stand in the bankrupt's shoes, the procedure continues till one of the earlier creditors is found more likely, by reason of the disappearance of the first-named claims, to pay off the debts and take possession of the estate.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Leeming, Stephen, Albion Soda-water Works, New Garden Street, Nova Scotia, and 2 Joherwood Street, Blackburn, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, Thomas Waterworth, 68 Victoria Street, Blackburn, chartered accountant. Dated, November 3; filed, November 5. Liabilities unsecured, 917*l.* 5*s.*; estimated net assets, 315*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Adamson, Douglas & Co., Dewsbury	..	29	0 0
Leeming, T., Clitheroe	..	71	0 0
Rushton, J., Clitheroe	..	73	0 0
Snailham, G., Roshton, J., and Ogden, E. (trustees of), Rochdale	..	230	0 0
Taylor, Elizabeth, Slaidburn	..	121	0 0
Whittaker, T., Blackburn	..	171	0 0
Wood, J., Slaidburn	..	181	0 0

Mays, Alfred, 3 Market Place, and Westoe Village, South Shields, chemist and druggist. Trustee, John Grimes, 64 King Street, South Shields, I.A. Dated, November 3; filed, November 6. Secured creditors, 449*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 1,239*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 365*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Blair, Mrs., Broughty Ferry	..	110	0 0
Cleaver, F. S., & Son, London	..	14	0 0
Cook, Edward, & Co., London	..	11	0 0
Davison, Percy (executors of), North Shields	..	420	0 0
Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, London	..	49	0 0
Field, J. C. & J. (Limited), London	..	10	0 0
Gossage, W., & Sons (Limited), Widnes	..	31	0 0
Hindhaugh, John & Co., Newcastle	..	28	0 0
Hurman (Limited), Newcastle	..	18	0 0
Ismay, John, & Sons, Newcastle	..	56	0 0
Langton, Edden & Co. (trustee of), London	..	21	0 0
Lever Brothers (Limited), Port Sunlight	..	11	0 0
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull	..	91	0 0
Maw, Son & Thompson, London	..	36	0 0
Mawson & Swan, Newcastle	..	19	0 0
Mays, Mrs., South Shields	..	450	0 0
Newball & Mason, Nottingham	..	12	0 0
Newbery, F., & Son, London	..	14	0 0
Northern Press Company (Limited), South Shields	..	19	0 0
Sileox, Crezner & Co., Hull	..	33	0 0
Turnbull, R., & Son, Newcastle	..	18	0 0
Underwood, E. & T., Birmingham	..	16	0 0
Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle	..	21	0 0
Barkers' claims	..	72	0 0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Barnes, J., and Wilshaw, R. H., under the style of Barnes & Wilshaw, Bolton, physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

Hargreaves, E., and Caley, W. B., under the style of Hargreaves & Caley, Sheffield, surgeons, apothecaries, and accoucheurs.

Hastings, G., and Anderson, W. M. A., under the style of Hastings & Anderson, Birchlin Lane, E.C., physicians and surgeons.

AN announcement is made in the *Edinburgh Gazette* of November 9 that James Robertson Young, junior, has retired from the firm of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., manufacturing-chemists, Edinburgh, and that the business will be continued under the firm name by David Brown and Alexander Macdonald for their own behoof.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Grevile, Charles, Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness, surgeon-dentist.

Holme, William Assheton, Northampton, and Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire, manufacturing chemist.

Orme, John (late carrying on business as J. Orme & Co.), Cross Street, Finsbury, N., and Panama House, Leytonstone, E., late Barbican, E.C., scientific-apparatus manufacturer.

Tibbits, Herbert, Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, W., doctor of medicine.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Evans, Alfred Edwards, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire, chemist and druggist—discharge suspended for two years, ending August 10, 1899.

New Companies and Company News.

POTTERIES AMALGAMATED MINERAL WATER Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the businesses of mineral water manufacturers and bottlers carried on by William Baker (Limited), of Hanley; Arthur H. Greatbatch, of Longton; and E. Tams & Co., of Longton. Registered office, New Street, Hanley, Staffordshire.

ROGER LE BEAU ET CIE. (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Paul Villian, and to carry on the business of toilet and other soap manufacturers, perfume and glycerine distillers, chemists, druggists, drysalers, &c. The first directors are Paul Villian, Walter H. Newton and Thomas Sproat. Qualification, 250*l.* Registered office, 17 Cumming Street, Pentonville Road, London, N.

W. & J. GEORGE (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemical, physical and scientific instrument manufacturers, and dealers in chemicals, now carried on by Wm. J. George and Albert J. George, at 33 and 36 Cambridge Street, Birmingham, and at 33, 35, and 37, Hatton Wall, London, E.C., as "W. J. George." Registered office, 36, Cambridge Street, Birmingham.

KING, WALSHAW & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists carried on by William King at Huddersfield, and by Richard C. Walshaw at the same town, to enter into agreements for the purpose, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, and oil and colour merchants. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—W. King, 4 Market Place, Huddersfield, chemist; R. C. Walshaw, 29 John William Street, Huddersfield, chemist; Mrs. E. Walshaw, West Lym, Gledholt, Huddersfield; J. E. Longbottom, bank manager, and Mrs. I. E. Longbottom, Castle Fields, Rastrick, Brighouse; A. Walker, dyer, and Mrs. L. M. Walker, 61 New North Road, Huddersfield. The first directors are William King and Richard C. Walshaw, with 250*l.* each per annum. Qualification, 100*l.*

BRITISH FULLERS'EARTH COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the Chancery Division, on November 6, Mr. Justice Romer, at the suit of a Mr. Gibbs, made substantially the usual order in a debenture-holder's action. The plaintiff was a debenture-holder, the company was in default, and a receiver and manager had already been appointed. The company ap-

peared, and consented to judgment in terms of minutes which had been agreed.

DRUG COMPANIES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER.

Almost simultaneously with the issue of the Report of the Inspector-General in Companies' Liquidation in 1896, just published by the Board of Trade, appears the periodical list of concerns which, through various causes, have been struck off the Register of Joint-stock Companies. The one is the complement of the other, and each affords remarkable testimony to the want of deliberation exercised by many of the promoters of the present day.

Of the 4,735 registrations during 1896, no fewer than 2,539 have been liquidated or removed, leaving a net addition of 2,196 to the list of enterprises supposed to be in active operation. The remarkable number of 1,277 of the 2,539 companies which have thus officially ceased to exist, disappeared from the register without liquidation, and the recently gazetted information affects 333 others, most of which, however, were "still-born" or had no existence beyond mere registration.

Only ten of this number are of drug-trade interest, and it will be seen that in none of these cases have the pockets of the public been concerned to an appreciable extent. They are:—

Allen's Hygiene Fluid Company (Limited), registered on February 24, 1894, with a capital of 1,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to acquire and carry on the business of a disinfectant and "hygiene fluid" manufacturer, carried on by William Allen at 50 Portway and Gift Lane, West Ham, 412 shares were taken up, 200 of which were issued as fully-paid, and 212*l.* formed the working capital.

Anthydor Compound and General Paint Company (Limited), registered on December 29, 1894, with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Only seven shares were ever taken up.

Bright's Pure Drug Company (Limited), registered on August 29, 1894, with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to carry on a drug-store at 31 High Street, Clapham, London, S.W. 653 shares were paid for in full, and an additional 300 were allotted to the vendor as paid.

Citroids Syndicate (Limited), registered on November 16, 1894, with a capital of 3,030*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (of which 30 were founders'). To acquire certain rights from Godfrey Bamberg, chemist, of 5 Tomlin's Grove, Bow Road, London, E.C., and to manufacture, sell, and deal in machinery and materials for use in the production of mineral and aerated waters. No business was ever started.

Dr. Fouquier's Elixir Syndicate (Limited), registered on July 24, 1895, with a capital of 17,000*l.* divided into 3,380 ordinary shares of 5*l.* and 100 founder's shares of 1*l.* each, to acquire from Dr. Paul J. J. B. Fouquier his interest in a certain "elixir." No allotment of shares was ever made.

Garman Brothers (Limited), registered on September 17, 1894, with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to carry on business as manufacturing chemists and druggists. Nothing was ever done beyond incorporation.

Golden Horse-powder Syndicate (Limited), registered on January 2, 1895, with a capital of 2,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares, to manufacture, sell and deal in "Golden Horse-powder" and other medicines for animals. Early in 1895 the capital was raised to 5,000*l.*, and an attempt was made to issue 1,500 7*l.* per cent. cumulative preference shares, but evidently without result.

Institute for the Cure of Consumption (Limited), registered on June 13, 1895, with a capital of 5,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. The company never got beyond the stage of registration, there being no response to the circulars sent out inviting subscriptions.

Metropolitan Chemical Syndicate (Limited), registered on February 20, 1894, with a capital of 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. No calls were ever made on the seven subscribers' shares.

Routly's Indian Drug Company (Limited), registered on May 20, 1895, with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to manufacture, sell, and deal in "Routly's Indian Liver-pills." No returns have ever been filed. Another company is believed to be carrying on the business for which this concern was formed.

Tabulating the results we find that although the nominal capitals amount to 69,030*l.*, only 865*l.* was ever paid in cash, and 500*l.* was given in shares to the vendors. Perhaps, after all, this is more satisfactory than short-lived success with plenty of capital at command.

"SANITAS" EMBROICATION

in bottles to retail at

8d., 1/-, and 2/6.

"SANITAS" AND OTHER DISINFECTANTS

SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Patent)

6d., 9d., and 1/- each.

PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN
(Patent).

MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS.
WEED DESTROYER, &c. &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON.
AND 636-642 W. 55 STREET, NEW YORK.

ELLIS'S TABLE WATERS

"Absolutely Pure."—
A. URE, M.D., F.R.S.,
L. THOMPSON, M.R.S.,
Analytical Chemists.

"The water is of exquisite
organic purity, and the
quality of the gas is excel-
lent."—J. ALFRED WANKLYN
M.R.C.S., Prof. of Chem.

SOLE ADDRESS—

[2]

R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES.
London Agents: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

PEPSALIA.

Pepsalia is now being extensively
advertised, and may with safety be
stocked to meet the renewed and
increasing demand.

It bears a good profit, and may
be obtained from the Wholesale
Trade, or from

THE PROPRIETORS, CEREBOS LIMITED, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
AND 3 MAIDEN LANE, E.C.

HORA & CO.

47 MINORIES, LONDON,

Special Agents for Finest Brands

COD LIVER OIL

Sample and Price on application, stating
quantity required.

There is a DEMAND for MEDICINAL,
LICENCE-FREE

COCA WINE.

The "Galen" Coca Wine gives universal satisfaction as a
remedy, brings repeat orders, and yields a good profit.

THE GALEN MANUFACTURING CO., LIM.

(JOHN MOSS & CO.),

Wilson St., LONDON, S.E.

COCA-TONIC CHAMPAGNE

Prepared and bottled by the Growers at Bouzy-Reims, from the finest Natural
Champagne, and the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, and not from Cocaine.
We supply "Coca-Tonic" Champagne with Chemists' own
name on the Labels.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Sole Proprietors—
HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD, 38 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS
and INVALIDS.



"BY TIMELY MENDING SAVE MUCH SPENDING."

You can save half you spend by using

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors.



PROFIT.

CURIOUS though the statement may seem to some men of
great business capacity we all of us have to get profit
somehow if we are to live by our exertions. And by profit
we mean in this connection clear net profit after all expenses
have been paid. If we do not get that and a sufficiency of
it, we must go under. Beyond this expression we do not
intend at present to intervene in the exceedingly interesting
discussion which is proceeding in our correspondence columns.
A great many people are watching that contest with some-
thing more than the pleasure which a keen debate naturally
affords, and we think it is calculated to afford us all some
useful lessons in economic science.

The habit of pretending we do not want a fair share of profit,
of assuming that it is something to be ashamed of, is we fancy
a modern development. The practice of actually doing
without it is the supreme effort of this advertising age.

The present aspect of retail trade in this country is curious
and to some extent enigmatical. It costs twice as much to fit
up a retail shop to-day as it did forty years ago, and from end
to end of Great Britain shops are growing in attractiveness.
The big stores which we know very well do such vast retail
businesses are ordinary buildings with nothing about them
to arrest the attention of passers. But the traders who
have been trampled out of existence make a far braver show

than they ever did before. The stores we are told have especially ruined the suburban businesses, and yet a stroll round any London suburb is an astonishing revelation just now; streets of handsome new shops are springing up in every direction, and the owners of them live up to the standard of the shop.

Curious again are the vagaries of cutting. As Andrew Lang says in the article which we quoted from last week, "there is no discount on fishing-rods." Meat, bread, bonnets, topcoats, chandeliers, and furniture, seem to be at least as dear as they ever were, and, we presume, must be lovely trades to be concerned with. The cutters seem to have swooped especially on medicines, tea and sugar, books and tobacco. Adam Smith said the rate of profit in his time depended not so much on the difficulty of learning a business as on its agreeableness or the reverse. "The most detestable of all employments, that of public executioner," he said, "is, in proportion to the quality of work done, better paid than any common trade whatever." We think Adam rather confused trades with professions in that illustration, but anyway there is not much force in his theory in these days of universal providers. What is notable, however, is the general revolt of tradesmen in all these cut-branches against profitless business. The book-trade is especially active just now. We are told on good authority that there is no possible chance of their succeeding, but there are several famous publishers and a number of authors who are of Mr. Lang's opinion, that the destruction of the booksellers' profits spells a much diminished demand for their products. We are told in a *Times* article that when a similar agitation was raised fifty years ago Carlyle and Dickens, whose co-operation was invited, declined to interfere, on the ground that the man who sold books cheapest sold most, and was the author's best friend. This from the writer who was never tired of sneering at "the Manchester School," and "the buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest," was neither generous nor far-sighted.

The American trader wants profit, too, and the cutter is in great force in the United States. We have reported the various "plans" which have been put in operation in the medicine trade in the United States with wearisome persistence, and with a dismal reiteration of failure, till we have lost track of them. But the trade are still discussing them. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association met at Richmond last month for their twenty-third annual gathering, and discussed several new plans for stopping the cutting of proprietary articles. Mr. M. N. Kline was thanked for his efforts in that direction, but we look in vain through the reports for any record of useful work accomplished. There is an annexe to the N.W.D.A. in the shape of the Proprietary Association, whose members are manufacturers of proprietary medicines, and who follow the N.W.D.A. flag. Mr. Thomas Doliber, of Boston, was President of the Proprietary Association, and, in the course of somewhat discursive address, spoke favourably of the P.A.T.A., with which, he thought, the Proprietary Association should have some sort of relation. It ought to be represented, he thought, at the next annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. We confess to some surprise at the affection which American manufacturers are showing towards the P.A.T.A. Several of the members of the Proprietary Association have agents in this country, but their affection all seems to have evaporated while crossing the wide Atlantic. Resolutions were passed at this American meeting reaffirming support of the rebate plan of selling proprietary articles, and the conviction of the Association that the selling by manufacturers to retailers at largest quantity discount is a manifest injustice to a large proportion of the retail distributors. Also expressing "our

desire to again place ourselves on record as pledging ourselves to support any feasible movement for the protection of the retail druggists of this country in a reasonable profit on proprietary goods, recommending them to unite them upon some practical proposition, and favourably calling their attention to the procedure adopted by the druggists of England, which appears to us to be very much more promising than any of the movements thus far attempted in this country."

A conclusion which results from an examination of these resolutions is that of the wisdom of that characteristic of the P.A.T.A. scheme, which associates wholesaler and retailer in a common bond. How much benefit the American retailer is going to get out of the benevolent wishes of the N.W.D.A., twenty years of uninterrupted failure sufficiently proves.

AMERICAN DRUG-IMPORTS.

THE fact that the new American tariff came into operation on 24th July last lends additional interest to the recently published official figures relating to American imports and exports since the beginning of the year. These figures carry us to the end of August, and therefore include nearly six weeks of the new tariff. We have abstracted from the official list the articles in which members of the drug-trade are specially interested. These figures show that in most of the duty-free goods there has been a heavy increase in the imports during the first eight months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of 1896. This was partly the case owing to a certain improvement in business, but chiefly because, as the tariff-discussion proceeded, American firms began to think that certain goods would be made dutiable, and therefore bought large quantities of them, although in the result they remained on the free list. There are several kinds of goods of this class of which the stock in the United States must now be very heavy. Essential oils, vanilla, camphor, and opium belong to this category. We give some figures below, showing the imports compared with last year:—

Imports of certain classes of goods into the U. States during the eight months from January 1 to August 31:—

Duty-free Goods.

—	1893	1897	—	1896	1897
	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Cinchona-bark	1,929,014	1,801,056	Vanilla ..	110,220	124,492
Gum acacia ..	948,246	473,361	Platinum, un-		
Camphor ..	781,575	1,295,522	manufactured	3,757	3,873
(crude, ..	4,190,852	5,473,097			
Shellac ..	65,931,684	58,994,162	Quinine salts	Oz.	Oz.
Bleaching-	..	..		2,243,838	2,706,770
powder ..	370,816	757,384			
Opium ..	3,546,143	4,891,080	Oils (essential)	\$	\$
Pot. chlor. ..	13,003,177	12,714,864		740,571	1,202,013
Saltpetre ..					

Dutiable Goods.

—	1896	1897	—	1896	1897
	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Glycerin ..	16,231,335	5,143,923	Soap (toilet)	560,495	743,784
Bleaching-			— (other) ..	206,026	286,107
powder ..	—	7,840,739			
Opium (pre-	75,963	110,219	Olive oil ..	Gals.	Gals.
pared ..	29,919,989	47,931,065		624,403	662,603
Caustic soda ..	9,643,155	12,139,460			
Sul soda ..	126,427,515	107,064,141	Oils (essential)	\$	\$
Soda ash ..				217,638	276,829
Other soda			Perfumery ..	\$	\$
salts ..	3,968,638	2,429,261		407,279	453,287

Bleaching-powder is now dutiable to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.—or, say, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*—whereas under the old tariff it was free. It will be seen that the total imports of bleaching-powder from January 1 to August 31, 1897, are slightly in excess of those for 1896, and that 7,840,000 lbs. of bleach were entered in spite of the duty. Among dutiable goods the imports of glycerine show an enormous reduction. The imports of caustic soda have grown considerably, notwithstanding the fact that the duty was increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.; so have those of soda-crystals, on which the duty was raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. Toilet-soap, on which the duty was altered from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to 15c. per lb., shows a great increase, and there has also been an enhanced import of perfumes.

The exports of drugs from the U. States from January 1 to August 31 generally show a decrease. This is especially the case with roots and barks, honey, spermaceti, quicksilver, and other natural products. In essential oils there has been a large increase, partly because of the over-production of American peppermint and other oils, which compels the makers to seek an outlet abroad at all costs, and partly because of the reshipments of non-American essential oils, which had been imported in quantities far exceeding the requirements of the States. We give a few figures below:—

Exports of certain classes of goods from the U. States during the eight months from January 1 to August 31:—

—	1893	1897	—	1896	1897
	Lbs.	Lbs.		\$	\$
Beeswax ..	—	37,553	Acids ..	52,100	68,826
Pot and pearl ash ..	664,624	364,113	Patent medicines ..	1,691,371	1,713,762
Copper sulphate ..	—	992,044	Roots, herbs, and barks ..	100,178	76,674
Lime acetate ..	—	6,650,478	Honey ..	29,609	17,681
Oil (peppermint) ..	55,401	79,105	Essential oils, unenumerated ..	381,774	851,102
Quicksilver ..	1,190,481	676,982	Perfumery ..	234,378	195,460
Spermaceti ..	194,641	133,170	Toilet soap ..	113,033	152,960

American toilet-soap shows an increased export, and American patent medicines continue to make headway. The U.S. Government seem anxious to make their tariff as burdensome as possible, and to enforce duties in all cases in which the ill-drawn Dingley Act renders it doubtful whether it was really meant that they should be inflicted. Now, for instance, it is said that the following goods will be made dutiable at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., *plus* 10 per cent. *ad val.*:—Jalap, orris, rhubarb, vetivert-root, gamboge, and vanilla-beans. It is also thought that the Government will strain the Act to extort duty on musk-seed, anise, caraway, and other seeds, balsams of copaiba, Peru, and tolu, bergamot-peel, cantharides, cassia and other flowers, cubebs, benzoin and other gums, patchouly, rose, and other leaves, and sandalwood. The "Protection of American Industries" can hardly be made the excuse for such proceedings as these.

A JUMBLE.

Daily newspapers have nowadays a column of quite exclusive information which contains some strange things. We cut the following from the *Chronicle*:—

The Earl of Aberdeen, when he returns from Canada, will receive the honorary membership of the British Medical Association—the highest compliment which the General Medical Council can bestow on a layman. This, of course, is in recognition of the sympathetic interest which the Governor-General of the Dominion exhibited in the recent annual meeting of the Association at Montreal.

The confounding of the B.M.A. with the more august Oxford Street body is not the only error in the paragraph, because the earl spoke at the notorious Montreal banquet as an

honorary member of the Association. He is the second peer to receive medical honours this year, the Prince of Wales having been elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London earlier in the year.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The autumn meeting of the Medical Council will commence on the last week of this month. It is not expected that Sir Richard Quain, Bart., the President, will be able to take the chair, for, although his health has much improved, the strain which he suffered at the spring meeting did him much harm, and the risk will not be run again. It is expected that the revised British Pharmacopœia, in its complete state, will be laid before the meeting for approval before publication.

CAUSE OF ARSENICAL-POISONING BY WALL-PAPERS.

Mr. Thomas Bolas, F.C.S., states, in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, that the work of Gosio and of Emmerling seems to have cleared up the mystery why arsenical wall-papers do mischief. They find that certain moulds, including the common *mucor mucedo*, have the remarkable property of decomposing arsenical compounds with the evolution of volatile products containing arsenic. Papers containing the smallest amount of arsenic are the most dangerous, according to these authorities, as the moulds do not grow on the stronger ones.

DANGER IN CAMPHORATED OIL.

Mr. Francis S. Tidcombe, M.R.C.S., of Bognor, in communicating to the *Lancet* particulars of a case of poisoning with a small teaspoonful of camphorated oil, given in error to a child for a similar dose of cough-mixture, says that, in view of the very frequent use of the oil in domestic medicine, it "ought always to be sold in distinctive bottles and labelled 'Poison.'" We should add that Mr. Tidcombe succeeded in restoring the poisoned child, but this does not lessen the fact that the medicine is one which should be treated by retailers as toxic. We have known of several cases such as Mr. Tidcombe's, and most of them might have been averted had the oil been sent out in a fluted bottle with red label, "For external use." Certainly the caution-label should never be omitted.

THYROID TREATMENT OF CRETINS.

A recent number of the *Lancet* contains several papers on the treatment of cretinism by thyroid-gland preparations, which show that the knowledge of this subject is still progressing. The most remarkable paper is one by Dr. A. Gordon Paterson, which was read to the Reading Pathological Society in April last, and in which he describes the treatment of a child 19 months old who had stopped growing and showed all the characters of a cretin. Under the thyroid treatment the child has developed into a healthy intelligent boy with no sign of cretinism about him. While he was under treatment the mother of this boy gave birth to a child which only lived six hours. It was a pure cretin. The mother became pregnant a third time, and Dr. Paterson advised her to take thyroid-extract during her pregnancy. She did, and a bright healthy child was born. This is not conclusive evidence that thyroid-extract will turn a cretinous embryo into a healthy baby, but there is a strong presumption that the case is so, and Dr. Paterson deserves credit for being the first to try the prevention method.

MILLIONS IN IT.

Mr. F. Salomon, of 185 Oxford Street, has invented an "auto-measure medicine-bottle," and in recommending it to the notice of capitalists he mentions the interesting fact, which we hope he gives on some authority, that 120,000,000 medicine-bottles are used annually in Great Britain. Mr. Salomon suggests the infinity of profit capable of resulting

from a substitution of his bottles for these hundred and twenty millions, and remarks with some reason, "Surely this is a better and safer investment than a Klondyke claim." The bottle has twelve features to recommend it. On studying these, the critic of the *Financial News*, from whom we learn of this prospective El-dorado, fails to find anything of importance beyond a claim that the bottle will pour out a specified dose, and that a child can do it. The *F.N.* man thinks he would rather have his medicine administered by an adult out of an ordinary medicine-bottle than by a child out of this patent affair. The redeeming features amongst the dozen advantages advanced are Nos. 7 and 8. No. 7 is that there are no broken or lost corks. That might attract a capitalist; but Mr. Salomon adds, "Does not mean much, but still is an advantage." The capitalist need not despair, for No. 8 reads:—"No CORKSCREWS NEEDED—like the foregoing." In view of this the capitalist need have no hesitation. All he need do is to sell a bear of corkscrews against his investment in medicine-bottles. It is true that we seldom see anybody opening a medicine-bottle with a corkscrew; but that is a detail. In fact, as Mr. Salomon puts it, it is "like the foregoing." We have omitted, up to the present, to mention amongst the features what is described as the great cheapness of the bottle. That particular feature is not clearly outlined. Mr. Salomon says that this great cheapness is almost within the cost of an ordinary bottle. "Almost within" is a phrase new to us; but it does not, at all events, seem to imply that the new bottles will be as cheap as the 120,000,000 per annum which have hitherto very well served their purpose. Capitalists will probably think that the purchase of a Klondyke claim would have much more chance of turning out a successful speculation than an investment of 500% in one-fourth of four-tenths of the English rights in Salomon's Auto-Measure Medicine-bottle.

SNIPPITY NONSENSE.

The ways of the snippity weekly papers pass our comprehension. A few weeks since we read in one of them a delightful interview with a Customs House officer, in which that limb of the law told the interviewer the tricks that women use to cheat the Customs by smuggling lace. It seems that they (the women) have bicycles made or that special purpose, and altogether their ingenuity is most astonishing. There was but one thing lacking in the interview—viz., a duty on lace. There happens to be none; so the whole thing was a make-up from beginning to end. We had laid it past as the record in imaginative writing, but have been forced to dethrone it by a short article which appears in *Pearson's Weekly* on "Why Perfumers make Fortunes," which is a wonderful mixture of ignorance and imagination. Here are a few of the statements made in it:—

Very little scent is obtained from flowers nowadays, and probably every drop of cheap trash is composed entirely of chemicals. Heliotrope, lily-of-the-valley, and wood-violet are scents almost entirely artificial on account of the fact that the flowers whose perfume they represent do not allow of distillation.

Lavender-water is occasionally made from the oil of lavender; but this is a rare occurrence, since scent procured in this way costs from 5s. to 6s. an oz., whilst the same quantity can be manufactured artificially for 6d., which leaves a better margin for profit.

Genuine opoponax costs 12s. or 13s. a pint, whilst artificial opoponax costs only 2s. The result is that when you pay 1s. for a bottle of lavender-water or opoponax you probably get a bottle worth 1d. and a portion of scent worth 1d. White-rose scent, which is very popular just now, costs about 1s. a pint.

Good scents, to increase their permanency, contain proper proportions of a natural produce obtained from the inside of whales, which costs from 10l. to 12l. an oz., and are thus very materially increased in price.

The writer of this stuff seems to have had a germ of fact to start with, but he has so buried it with his own imaginations that his article is far worse than useless.

Marriages.

HOWLING—MANN.—At Christ Church, South Hackney, on November 10, by Rev. S. G. Steinmitz, A. E. Howling, chemist and druggist, of 60 Gipsy Lane, Forest Gate, to Miss S. J. Mann, eldest surviving daughter of Captain C. Mann, of 38 Gore Road, Victoria Park.

JOHNSON—GLOVER.—On Saturday, November 6, at Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., Edward George Johnson, jun. (of Clapham), partner in the firm of Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, to Marion, eldest daughter of T. Glover, of Loughborough.

Deaths.

CHERRY.—On November 6, Mr. G. H. Cherry, chemist, newsagent, &c., Barrow-on-Humber. Aged 74. The deceased had carried on business for fifty years in that village, and was for thirty years secretary and collector to the local gas-company.

GLEDENNING.—Mr. Nicholas Gledenning, of Merton Bank House, St. Helens, who was for sixteen years manager of the Globe Alkali Works, died on November 8 in his fifty-sixth year. Mr. Gledenning was very well known and respected in the town as an analytical chemist, and a most successful manager.

HOTCHKISS.—Mr. Hiram Gilbert Hotchkiss, who was known in the United States as the Peppermint King, died at his residence, in Lyons, N.Y., on October 27, at the age of 87. He had been in ill-health for some time, and his death was not unexpected. As a bottler of oil of peppermint his reputation was world-wide. Some fifty years ago he kept a country store at Phelps, near Wayne County, and exchanged goods for peppermint oil from the farmers, that being the birth of a trade, to which afterwards he devoted all his attention. The average annual yield of peppermint oil in Wayne County is now 150,000 lbs., nine-tenths of which is controlled by the Hotchkiss family, of Lyons.

INGRAM.—On October 29, at Southampton, Mr. Robert Ingram, formerly in business as a chemist and druggist at St. John's Wood, London.

JOHNSON.—On October 26, Mr. George Percy Johnson, chemist and druggist, New Cross, London, S.E. Aged 23.

LAW.—On October 28, the wife of Mr. Law, chemist, of Horley, Surrey. Aged 35.

MOORE.—The death is announced of Mrs. Moore, who successfully conducted a chemist's business at 59 Beach Street, Deal, until recently, when her advancing years compelled her to relinquish business.

PARRIS.—On November 9, at Hove, Thomas Watkins, Parris, chemist. Aged 48.

VICKERS.—Mr. Thomas Vickers, chemist and druggist, Beverley, died on the 5th inst. at his residence in New Walk, aged 60 years. Deceased many years ago was apothecary to the dispensary when that institution was located in Register Square, and was very popular among the poor residents of the town. After commencing business on his own account he took an active part in public life, representing St. Mary's Ward in the Town Council for six years. The immediate cause of death was paralysis.

ALCOHOL IN TEMPERANCE DRINKS.—At the Kingsbridge (Devon) Police Court, last week, John Bowman, R. L. Pound, William Basset, and Messrs. Harris & Sons, all tradesmen of Kingsbridge, were summoned for having sold "cydrina" and "cymonia," non-intoxicating drinks, containing a large percentage of alcohol, without having a licence to do so. Mr. W. Davies, who defended, stated that his clients had received their supplies of these drinks from John Symons & Co., of Totnes, and were entirely innocent of any intention of breaking the law. The Bench inflicted a fine of 1s. and 1l. 11s. 6d. costs in each case.

Chemist-Mayors.

Alderman Robert Gibson, who was elected Lord Mayor of Manchester on Tuesday, is a self-made man. He was born at Carlton-upon-Trent in 1832. His early education was received at the parish school in that village. At



MR. ROBERT GIBSON, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
Lord Mayor of Manchester

the age of 13 he was apprenticed as a chemist to Dr. Pettinger, of Sutton-upon-Trent, afterwards of Manchester. The father of the Lord Mayor was a farmer, but died when his now distinguished son was only 8 years of age. Having



MR. JOHN KINSEY JONES, Chemist and Druggist
Mayor of Llanidloes.

entered upon his business career Robert's time was spent chiefly at a chemist's shop in Newark, which was carried on by Dr. Pettinger. When only 18 years of age Mr. Gibson came to Manchester as assistant in the pharmacy belonging

to Messrs. Mottershead & Roberts, St. Mary's Gate. Their premises are now in Exchange Street. When 22 years of age Mr. Gibson launched into business on his own account as a chemist in Preston Street, Hulme, a densely-populated part of the city. A few years later, finding that there was a profitable prospect before him as a medicated-lozenge manufacturer, he commenced works of that character in Erskine Street, Hulme. By patient, plodding industry his business increased. The works were periodically enlarged, and are now of considerable dimensions. In 1882, Alderman Gibson, who has always been identified with the Liberal party in politics, and, who had previously taken an active part in local municipal and Parliamentary elections, was invited to offer himself for election as a city councillor for St. George's ward, and succeeded, without opposition, to the seat which the then Councillor Schofield vacated upon his elevation to the aldermanic bench. He has been a member of the council ever since. For eight years he was also a member of the Stratford Local Board, and for two years its chairman. For four years he was the "Speaker" of the Hulme and Chorlton Parliamentary Debating Society, at the time when debating societies were a popular form of recrea-



MR. WILLIAM ROBERT MAUD, J.P., Chemist and Druggist,
Mayor of Pontefract.

tive amusement. Alderman Gibson has been for a number of years Chairman of the Gas Committee of the Manchester Corporation, and has safely piloted the committee through the disturbed waters of strife between discontented workmen and the corporate body. To his duties as chairman of that important committee, Alderman Gibson has brought to bear considerable business tact. He has also acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of the department, and can deal with millions of cubic feet of gas, miles of street piping, and chemical by-products of coal-tar with the utmost ease. The Lord Mayor is a fluent speaker, possesses an even temper and great self-restraint, coupled with firmness and amiability of character.

Mr. J. Kinsey Jones has been elected Mayor of Llanidloes. The new Mayor is the youngest son of the late Mr. William Jones, chemist, of Llanidloes, who founded the business now

carried on under the style of Jones & Sons, in which Mr. Kinsey Jones is a partner, in 1850. Mr. Kinsey Jones is 37 years of age and unmarried. He was educated, after leaving the Board School, Llanidloes, at the Northern Institute, Liverpool, and afterwards at the Aberystwyth Grammar School. Upon leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr. E. Owen, chemist, Newtown, after which he spent some time at the Westminster College of Pharmacy. Thence he qualified as a chemist, and has since conducted that branch of the business of the firm at Llanidloes. He has taken an active part in the public life of the town, and has been on the Town Council since 1889. He is a Liberal in politics, a member of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and Secretary to the Sunday-school.

Mr. William Robert Maud, J.P., the newly-elected Mayor of Pontefract, has been in business as a chemist and druggist in the liquorice-town for twenty years. He has been on the Town Council for sixteen years, and an alderman for two years. He is an active Radical and a prominent Wesleyan, and has produced several ingenious inventions in connection with pharmacy.

Novelties.

A CALENDAR-CACHET.

MESSRS. AYRTON & SAUNDERS, of Liverpool, have added to their selection of cachets for sale or distribution by chemists a richly-perfumed one, to which they attach, to make it seasonable, a calendar, postal information, and dates of festivals in 1898, printed in gold. Chemists taking one gross or more can have their names printed on the cachets.

SANGER'S CHRISTMAS GOODS.

MESSRS. JOHN SANGER & SONS, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W., have this year issued a concise price-list of Christmas sundries. A visit to their showrooms discloses the fact that the variety of goods is not limited to the lines we are used to associate with the drug-trade. In addition to perfumes, smelling-bottles, sprays, &c., an assortment of patterns is shown in umbrellas, albums, and leather goods, the last-named comprising purses, handbags, ladies' companions, and cutlery-cases. In the perfumery-department the best-selling article is the No. 26 perfume-case. This can be had in boxes to hold one, two, or three bottles respectively, and the retail prices of these range from 2s. to 7s., according to the number of bottles. The general get-up is neat, and the bottles are

English-stoppered. The same cases with cut bottles can be had to retail at a few pence per bottle more. A very popular perfume is the No. 40, which the firm regard as their best shilling line. Each bottle is contained in a neat card box of imitation white leather. Something quite novel is shown in No. 33. The small case is furnished with an ornamented hinged glass lid instead of the ordinary lid, and the nest in which the bottle reposes is shaped to take a watch when it is no longer required for its original purpose, so

that the box may adorn the mantel-shelf or dressing-table in a capacity at once useful and ornamental. In more expensive case-goods there is a good variety on view, the cases being made attractive by plush, silk, or satin linings. The stock also includes a fine display of smelling-bottles of many new patterns, puffs, and manicure-cases. In the last mentioned the range of prices is from 6d. to 30s. The dressing-cases, handbags, purses, card-cases, and umbrellas are rather beyond our scope.



BARCLAY'S PENNY TOILET-PAPERS.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED) have introduced a "Popular Penny Packet of Shaving and Toilet Paper," which can be sold at a large profit. It makes a neat little packet, and contains 48 sheets of the best made manila paper. The firm inform us that, though they are not quite first in the field with this penny line (we noticed another penny packet three weeks ago), they are not imitators. They devised this thing some months ago, and registered the title at Stationers' Hall on October 6, before they had heard of their rival's article.

VACCINATION-SHIELD.

ONE of the neatest and cleanest things in vaccination-shields which have been brought under our notice for a long time is a xylonite one made by Messrs. Harrison & Co., 40 Hatton Garden, E.C. It consists of an oval rim of thin xylonite to surround the pustules, and above this, and at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the skin, is fixed a perforated cover, which will effectually prevent the clothes, &c., from rubbing the pustules. The shield is not only an effectual guard, but it will be an adornment. It has also an advantage in that the ribbons can be removed, the shield washed, and new ones put in.

DECO CORKS.

A FEW weeks ago we had the opportunity of examining some bungs made from little bits of cork by compression, and now Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., 25 Lime Street, E.C., who have taken up the agency for them, send us a few more samples which demonstrate even more fully the utility of the invention, for amongst the samples are shives of great flexibility and strength, and bungs of sizes from 1 inch diameter upwards. The first characteristic of the Deco cork is, of course, cheapness; being made from waste material, the cost is practically that of the labour employed in making the cork. The second characteristic is that Deco cork is substantially in all respects like solid cork—it stands boiling water and acids without disintegration. Shives and bungs are made in sizes from 1 to 24 inches diameter, and up to 2 inches thick. Wholesale houses and others who use these largely should get samples and further particulars from Messrs. Christy.

Personalities.

LORD LISTER has again been nominated for the Presidency of the Royal Society.

DR. ROBERT FARQUHARSON, M.P., has resigned his Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

MR. DAVID REES, chemist, Llanidloes, has been elected at the top of the poll to the Town Council of Llanidloes.

DR. W. S. A. GRIFFITH has been elected President of the Medical Defence Union in succession to Mr. Victor Horsley.

At Okehampton Town Council election Mr. S. Harry, chemist and druggist, was returned second on the poll with 214 votes.

MR. C. B. SHUKER, chemist and druggist, was returned second on the poll at Launceston Town Council election with 366 votes.

A WINE-LICENCE was granted to Mr. R. T. Gill, chemist and druggist, Brighouse, notification of which seems to have been omitted from our lists.

COUNCILLOR W. J. BARNES, chemist and druggist, 54 Big-gia Street, Dover, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the Borough by Sir Wm. Crundall.

MR. J. A. STEWARD, chemist, 27 High Street, Worcester, has been unanimously elected High Sheriff of the City of Worcester for the ensuing year.

At Batley Town Council election Mr. Smith Ward, chemist and druggist, headed the poll for the East Ward with 987 votes. He was the nominee of the Conservative party.

MR. W. J. DIBDIN, F.I.C., F.C.S., is to be entertained to dinner in the Holborn Restaurant, on November 20, by the chemical staff of the London County Council. Dr. Frank Clowes is to preside.

Two chemists were elected on the Town Council at Taunton—Mr. W. A. Wrenn, East Street, at the head of the poll with 498 votes, and Mr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, of East Reach, second with 441 votes.

MR. W. R. COOK, proprietor of the chemist's business carried on under the style of Ballard & Co., Faringdon, Berks, was installed Worshipful Master of the Vale of White Horse Lodge, No. 1770, on November 4.

At a meeting of the National Liberal Federation to be held on December 7, it will be proposed that Mr. Edward Evans, jun. (president of the Liverpool Liberal Federated Council), be elected chairman of the committee for the ensuing year.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, and Sheriff of Oxford, has prepared a work on the flora of Berkshire, which will shortly be published by the Clarendon Press. Mr. Druce has already written works on the flora of Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. The new work is dedicated to the Queen as "the respectful tribute of a student to his Sovereign in the sixtieth year of her beneficent reign."

MR. ALDERMAN A. H. COX, of Brighton, attains his 84th year on November 13. He has been confined to his bed for



some weeks past with his arm unable to be used. We are pleased to hear that he is now in a fair way of recovery, and has almost entirely got back the use of his arm.

The Harrogate Advertiser, in a long and very appreciative article, gives a summary of the work done for the borough during the past year by its retiring Mayor, Mr. J. H. Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist. Under his mayoralty new Royal Baths and Winter Garden have been completed and opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the electric light has been introduced, and many other improvements effected. The Mayor attended 218 council and committee meetings, presided on the borough bench 100 times, attended 38 public dinners and 13 balls, presided at or attended a number of public meetings for all sorts of objects, attended five Local Government Board inquiries, gave evidence before the Houses of Lords and Commons on a water bill, and travelled on corporation business 2,180 miles. We are glad to hear that some part of Mr. Wilson is left to retire.

"Now," said the doctor, who is noted for his heavy fees, "you must allow me to take your temperature." "All right," responded the patient in a tone of utter resignation. "You've got about everything else I own. There's no reason why you shouldn't take that also."

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ROSS (LIMITED), 111 New Bond Street, W., have been awarded a Grand Prix, a diploma of honour, gold, silver, and bronze medal diplomas, for their exhibit at the Brussels Exhibition.

WE are asked to state that the Fromm's Extract noticed in this journal last week is introduced into this country by the Fromm's Extract Company, and not by the Red Cross Germicide Company (Limited), which is a distinct business.

A GOLD medal has been awarded at the International Exhibition at Brussels to the firm of Johan Maria Farina, Altermarkt 54, Cologne, for their eau de Cologne. The proprietors of the firm are Messrs. J. M. Farina and Robert Tilly.

MESSRS. QUICK & CO. (LIMITED), manufacturers of varnish and japans, 29 Marylebone Lane, Oxford Street, London, W., have been awarded two gold medals at the Queensland International Exhibition for their varnishes and ground colours.

LAST week, while the Brewers' Exhibition was in progress at the Agricultural Hall, Messrs. Hayward Tyler & Co. were holding their own special exhibition of aerated-water machinery in their showrooms at 90 Whitecross Street, E.C. As the machines were shown running, the display had the attractiveness of machinery in motion, and more clearly demonstrated their capabilities. The most prominent exhibit was one of McDonald's revolving steam filling-machines for ball-stoppers. This has an automatic chuck-out action and is capable of filling 180 dozen per hour. The particular specimen on view was bound for Australia. Another interesting machine shown was a steam filling-machine for screw-stoppers. This is quite a new machine which the firm have only lately brought out—in fact, the one shown was the only one which has yet been made. The clutch arrangement by which the machine automatically adjusts itself to a stopper with any length of screw is exceedingly ingenious. Another machine brought out quite recently is one for filling screw-stoppered bottles by hand. The firm claim that this is a decided advance upon anything of a similar nature. It is simple in action and seems to be efficient. A machine for cleaning and polishing the heads of syphons was also shown. This is made by the firm for the patentee, Mr. Monckton, of Bournemouth. A number of the machines on view bore the attached legend "Sold," and we were informed that most of the patterns had been disposed of during the week four or five times. One machine on view had been made by the firm between the years of 1835 and 1838, and was rebought by them some three years ago in good working order.

THE award in Hall's wine window-show competition has been made by George Newnes (Limited). A grocer at Tunbridge Wells gained the first prize of 30*l.*, the Scottish Drug Depot (Limited) the second (20*l.*), and Mr. R. Leithhead, chemist, West Hartlepool, the third (10*l.*). Dobbin & Co. (Limited), Belfast, and Thomas Brothers, Cheltenham, were each awarded 5*l.*, while prizes of 2*l.* each were given to the following chemists:—B. H. Butler, Reading; Francis & Co., Wrexham; Boxall's Drug-stores, Cricklewood; Mann's Drug-stores, Peckham; T. C. Pask, Hoylelake. Thirty-three chemists secured prizes of 1*l.* each, viz.: E. Pratt, Barnstaple; Mason & Co. (Limited), Yarrow; G. Dickinson, Highgate; H. Cooper & Co., Greek Street, W.; Cambridge & Co., Carrickfergus; D. P. Roberts, Croydon; T. A. Stead, St. Anne's-on-Sea; H. Proctor, 20 Shepherd's Bush Road, W.; Mason & Co. (Limited), North Shields; White's Medical Hall, Belfast; F. E. Carpenter, Burnham; Scottish Drug Depot (Limited), Dalkeith; R. H. Richard (Parke's Drug-stores), Fulham; H. Legg, Wilton Road, Victoria, S.W.; J. Ingall, Ashford; Stoneman & Sons, Kingsbridge; T. Hirst, Boscombe; G. B. Wright, Hebben Bridge; H. Hands, Fenny Stratford; J. W. Pinchen, Kilburn; Fletcher's Drug-stores, Buxton; E. F. Strickland, Ealing; Mason & Co. (Limited), South Shields; J. Watts, Burnham-on-Crouch; A. E. Worfolk (Parke's Drug-stores), Islington; A. Boyd & Co., Lisburn; Grayson & Co., Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; J. H. Williams, Bournemouth; E. Price, Abertillery; Picken Brothers, Forest Gate; Fletcher's Drug-stores, Rochdale; W. S. Blinkhorn, Salisbury; F. Endle, Boscombe.

Rectification of the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists.

WE are requested by the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society to publish the following list of persons whose names will be erased from the Registers of Pharmaceutical Chemists and Chemists and Druggists unless they communicate with him, stating their present address, on or before December 30 next :—

Those marked (*) are pharmaceutical chemists.

Abell, James, 6 West Street, Fleetwood, Lancs
 Allen, Joseph John William, 344 Caledonian Road, London, N.
 Archibald, David, High Street, Linlithgow
 Askew, John Robert, 54 High Street, Sunderland
 Aslin, John 163 High Street, Sunderland
 Astrop, Henry, 730 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.
 Atkinson, John, 82 Regent Road, Leicester
 Aubrey, Henry James, 148 Parade, Leamington
 *Auchinachie, Peter, 172 Finborough Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.
 Barker, Alfred Albert, 4 Montague Street, Edinburgh
 Barritt, Alfred, 9 Falmouth Road, London, S.E.
 Bates, Edward, 11 Edward Street, St. Peter's Road, Mile End, London, E.
 Bathe, Frederick James, 8 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, London, E.
 Baugh, Richard, Llanyynnech, Montgomery
 Baxter, John Newsome, 65 Park Street, Southport
 Belbin, Harry Ashley, 166 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield
 Bell, George, 20 Crystal Street, Spring Bank, Hull.
 Bell, John Henry, Graham Place, Welshpool
 Bennett, George, Market Place, Romford
 Bird, John, 77 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester
 Birrell, David, Detroit.
 Blackhurst, Thomas, 72 Bridge Street, Birkenhead
 Bollans, Edward, 32 Clement Street, Leamington, Warwickshire
 Booth, James Valentine, 42 Broadway, Salford.
 Brangan, Henry, 1 Well Street, Wellclose Square, London, E.
 *Bray, Frederick Richard, 1 Mount Pleasant, Bishop Auckland
 Breese, John, 84 Great Barr Street, Birmingham
 Brew, John Archer, 10 Church Street, Great Malvern.
 Britten, John, 20 Graham Road, Dalston, London, N.E.
 Brodie, John Dallas, 12, Montague Street, Edinburgh
 Broom, George Alfred Charles, Market Street, Llanelli
 Brown, Horace, 111 Cirencester Street, Westbourne Square, London, W.
 *Bulmer, Bethel, Birchip, Victoria
 Campbell, William, 19 Topley, Manchester
 Chamberlain, Edward Tracy, 64 Queen Street, Hull
 Chapman, Ingram William, Market Place, Ripley, Derbyshire
 Chipchase, Chas. Herschel, 43 Lyl Road, North Bow, London, E.
 Chislett, Herbert Oakley, 55 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.
 Clark, Roger Chapman, Sharow, near Ripon, Yorks
 Clark, Shadrach, Ridgway, Plympton, Devon
 Clarkson, Simon, 40 Womgate, Boston
 Coley, William Henry, 3 West Street, Blandford
 Collier, Thomas, 79 South Street Moor, Sheffield
 Cooper, Edwin, 3 Cecil Square, Margate
 Corfe, Henry, 53 Swanmore Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight
 Cowie, Peter, 40 West Preston Street, Edinburgh
 Crookes, Joseph, 48 Stanley Road, Liverpool
 Cryer, Joseph, High Street, Neston, Cheshire
 Cullingford, Louis James, Broad Street, Seaford, Sussex
 Davies, John, 2 Elliot Square, Boston, Mass., U.S. America
 Davies, John Richards, 74 Lunley Road, Skegness
 Day, Arthur, 320 Regent Street, London, W.
 Deane, Joseph Pepperday, 16 Nightingale Road, Clapton, London, N.E.
 *Dickson, James Currie, Castlebank House, Dumfries
 Dickson, William, East Linton, N.B.
 Dickson, William, 12 Bonham Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
 Dobie, James Turner, 17a New Street, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W.
 Downing, Frederick George, 20 Courtneil Street, Paddington, London, W.
 Driver, Arthur Silvester, Bird Street, Lichfield
 Drummond, George, Edinburgh
 Duckett, George, Hope Cottage, Garden Walk, Ashton-on-Ribble
 Dupont, John Munro, North Terrace, Grantham
 Dyke, Charles James, 49 Chelsea Gardens, London, S.W.
 Edwards, Walter, 15 Deronda Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.
 Eedes, John Westmacott, Lenham, Kent
 Elworthy, Edward, Witheridge, Devon
 Emmett, Thomas, 10 Marsh Terrace, Darwen

Emmerson, George John, 9 Upper Market Place, Leyton, London, E.
 Evans, Ralph James, 14 Camberwell New Road, London, S.E.
 Evans, Robert Nanney, 94 Edward Street, New Cross, London, S.E.
 Everett, Henry, 3 Albion Place, Moore Park, Fulham, London, S.W.
 Evison, William, Waltham, Grimsby
 Faircloth, William Henry, Wells, Norfolk
 *Flint, Charles Bruce, Victoria Cross, Dowanhill, Glasgow
 Ford, William Frederick, 27 Eigen Street, Hereford
 Francis, John, 2 King Street, Llandilo
 Fulcher, Henry Ashton, 124 High Street, Tewkesbury
 Fuller, Frederick, 28 Dacre Park, Lee, London, S.E.
 Gedge, Horatio William Turner, 53 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
 George, Edward Robert, Market Place, Aylsham, Norfolk
 Gilbert, William, Enfield Highway, Middlessex
 Gill, William Sharpe, 199 Lord Street, Southport
 Goodall, John Edward, 26 Tontine Street, Hanley
 Goodchild, Thomas Archibald, 1 South Parade, Waterford
 Graham, William Richard, Victoria Terrace, Mount Florida, Glasgow
 Gray, Charles, Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire
 Gray, John Johnstone, 2 Gower Street, Swansea
 Green, Robert, Willow Grove, Beverley, Yorks
 Gunn, Daniel, 9 Sheldon Street, London, W.
 Hackney, William Francis, 4 Chesterfield Street, London, W.C.
 Hall, John Gilbert, 10 Falmouth Road, Borough, London, S.E.
 Hall, Joseph, Market Square, Wellington, Salop
 Harbin, George Albert, 46 Herbert Street, Mile End, Portsmouth
 Hardman, William, Ebor Villa, Bridlington Quay
 Harrison, Charles William, 16 Rushey Green, Catford, London, S.E.
 Harrison, John William, Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
 Haynes, Edward, 5 Station Parade, Acton, London, W.
 Henderson, Thomas Cuthbert, La Fayette P.O., Indiana, U.S.A.
 Heron, John, 13 Willowbank Crescent, Glasgow
 Hickley, Arthur Mackenzie, Meltham, Huddersfield
 Hill, John, Red Lion Street, Aylesham
 Hingston, Andrew Holland, 16 Keppel Street, London W.C.
 Hobbs, Daniel, 44 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.
 Holmes, Charles Newman, New Southgate, London, N.
 Holmes, John, Colwyn, North Wales
 *Horton, Thomas, 32 Hotspur Street, Tynemouth
 Howard, Nathaniel, Pier View, Freemantle, Southampton
 Humphrey, Thomas Brigstocke, 14 Ludwick Road, New Cross, London, S.E.
 Ingham, Thomas, Williamstown, Victoria
 Isaac, Augustus Thomas, Orange, New South Wales
 Jackson, Jonathan, Jumbo, Alkington, Lancs.
 Jackson, William John Thompson, 55 Fishergate, Preston
 Jesser, Alfred Henry, 15 Dunster Gardens, Brondesbury, London, N.W.
 Job, Nathaniel, Ysceifiog, Holywell, Flints.
 Jones, Driver Fitzherbert, 235 North End Road, Fulham, London, S.W.
 Jones, Henry John, 3 St. John's Square, Cardiff
 Jones, Tychicus Glynn, Rhewl, Mostyn, Flints
 Keall, Edward Skinner, 14 Strand, Bideford, Devon
 Kenney, George William, 46 Bessborough Gardens, Vauxhall, London, S.W.
 Kidd, Andrew, 161 Albert Street, Dundee
 Kiddle, Richard Neller, Bideford, Devon
 Knapp, Charles Ricketts, 4 Cornwallis Avenue, Clifton, Bristol
 Lambert, George Pitt, Calabria House, Underwick Road, Hornsey, London, N.
 Latham, Robert, Worksop, Notts
 Leadbeater, Charles Worral, 99 Summer Hill, Dublin
 *Lear, William Morrell, 7 St. Stephen's Road, London, W.
 Leppard, James, 20 Thames Street, Kingston-on-Thames
 Lewis, David Griffith, Farmer's Arms, Cardigan
 Lewis, Lewis, Dolwen, Llanerfyl, Welshpool
 Lock, James, 100 Montgomery Street, Edinburgh
 Lodge, Arthur William, 6 Spring Bank W., Hull
 Long, Frank, Brighton
 Longman, Samuel Hurman, 94 High Street, W. Cowes
 Lowe, Thomas, 60 Gt. Moore Street, Bolton
 McConnal, Alan, 5 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland
 McCowan, John, 21 West Maitland Street, Edinburgh
 McCurrie, John, Main Street, Kelty, Fifeshire
 MacEwan, Archibald, 64 Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside, Glasgow
 McLeod, John Peter, 7 Sciennes, Edinburgh
 Mantle, John, 14 Grange Court Road, Manor Park, Stoke Newington, London, N.
 Marsden, Charles Edwin, 14 Denman Street, New Radford, Notts
 Marten, Frederic, 29 Parker's Row, Bermondsey, London, S.E.
 Matthews, Frederick William, 18 Norton Folgate, London, E.
 *Maunder, William Henry, 105 Guilford Street, London, W.C.
 Mayne, Charles, Chew Magna, near Bristol
 Medd, Frank Edward, 27 Frederick Street, London, W.C.

Melhuish, Johu, 74 Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.
 Middleton, James, 9 Kimberley Terrace, Yarmouth
 Millar, John, 43 Princes Street, Port Glasgow
 Mills, Arthur, 67 Duddesdon Mill Road, Vanxhall, Birmingham
 Minshall, Major, 22 Clarence Street, Wolverhampton
 Morris, Eleaour, 26 Deansgate, Bolton
 *Morris, Thomas Edmunds, 2 Derby Street, Mayfair, London, W.
 Morris, Thomas James, 15 Belgrave Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.
 Morris, William, 26 Deansgate, Bolton
 Moyse, Arthur, Abbey Road, Torquay
 Munkman, Robert Allen, 98 West Street, Boston, Lincs.
 *Munro, John Morrisou, 6 Norman Road, Southsea
 Naish, Robert Elwell, Elm Grove, Southsea
 Newcombe, Thomas, 23 St. Mary Street, Liscard
 Norman, William Francis, 37 Warwick Street, Leamington
 Northu, Charles, 47 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.
 Norval, Thomas Leishman, Kinross, N.B.
 Organ, Edward, 92 Wuchcombe Street, Cheltenham
 *Parker, Johu Samnel, 271 High Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.
 Parrott, Joseph, 44 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.
 Parry, Alfred, 421 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.
 Paterson, William, High Street, Romford
 Pitt, Charles Day, Sandgate Road, Folkestone
 Pope, Albert Harry, 13 Baker Street, London W.
 Porrett, George Woodhouse, Belgrave Square, Scarborough
 Potts, Edward, 163 High Street, Sunderland
 Powell, David, St. Thomas, Swansea
 Prentice, Charles William, Fortune's Well, Portland, Dorset
 Pritchard, Frederick, Hodnet, Salop
 *Rew, Walter, 224 High Street, Exeter
 Richards, Richard Henry, 10 Adelaide Road, Richmond, Snrrey
 Riddiough, Fred., Keighley, Yorks
 Rigden, Hubert, 11 Queen Square, Wolverhampton
 Roberts, Anthony Tncker, 21 Buckingham Road, Brighton
 Roberts, Thomas, 1914 Farrell Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
 Robertson George, White Hous Station, Aberdeenshire
 Robinson, William Shakespeare, 5 Bertie Road, Milverton, Leamington
 Robson, William Robert Lougstaff, 35 Avondale Road, Sonth Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Roe, Alfred, 85 Alexander Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Royal, Andrew, 15 Crown Street, Aberdeen
 Rugman, Albert Thomas, 61 Gurney Street, Borough, London, S.E.
 Russon, Henry Albert, 30 Smn Street, Birmingham
 Rnsso, Samnel Touks, 30 Sun Street, Birmingham
 Scowby, Joseph Newsome, 31 Snnderland Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.
 Senior, George, 13 Schofield Street, Radcliffe, Manchester
 Shepherd, Charles William, 16 Redburn Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.
 Simpso, Alexander Henderson, 140 Listerhill Road, Bradford, Yorks
 Smith, Edgar, 17 Eldon Street, Manchester
 Sonthwood, Joseph, 27 Park Sqnare, Leeds
 Spence, Ann, Helensburgh, Dumbartoushire
 Speucer, Joseph, 14 Westfield Terrace, Pollard Lane, Bradford, Yorks
 Stevenson, James Ross, 8 Oxford Street, Edinbnrgh
 Stibbs, James, Fore Street, Newlyn West, Cornwall
 Stokes, Mary Ann, 12 Linwood Road, Handsworth, Birmingham
 *Strickland, George Hodgson, Yarm, York
 Strickland, Henry, Yarm, Yorks
 Strond, James, 22 Charlotte Street, Landport, Hants
 Snterland, John George, 214 Northwoodside Road, Glasgow
 Sutton, Geo., Inglefield, Snny Gardens, Heudon, London, N.W.
 Swaine, Charles Henry, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand
 Swift, Philip Dickerson, 5 Lordship Terrace, High Road, Tottenham
 Tatler, Albert Edward, 5 Linacre Road, Litherland, Liverpool
 Tattam, Richard, Lower Tottenham.
 Taylor, Alfred King, 31 Cottenham Road, Holloway, London, N.
 Taylor, James, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land
 Taylor, Josiah Ellison, Royal Hospital, Salford
 *Taylor, Thomas, 4 Bnrchell Road, Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E.
 Thickitt, Robert, 32 Rufford Road, Abbeydale, Sheffield
 Thomas Thomas, 4 Llandough Street, Cathays, Cardiff
 Thompson, Robert Greig, 33 Moutgomery Street, Edinburgh
 Thomson, John Meikle, 151 High Street, Dumbarton
 Thomson, William, 13 Havelock Street, Wellingborough
 Thorneley, Thomas, Castle Street, Bolsover
 Thrower, Edward Arthur, 36 Talbot Road, Bayswater, London, W.
 Tiernan, Robert, 62 Tithebarn Street, Liverpool
 Tothill, Johu, 14 Romilly Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.
 Tritton, Charles Edmnd, 6 Gold Street, Tiverton
 Trotter, Samnel, 71 Knowsley Street, Preston, Lanes.
 Tuck, George Frederick, The Bridge, Harrow
 Twinberrow, James Kimberley, 80 Wigmore Street, London, W.

Varder, John Lavington, West Street, Ashburton, Devon
 Vinal, Eliza, 120 Seymour Street, London, N.W.
 Waddington, John Alfred, 41 Alexandra Road, Blackburn
 Waddington, John William, 2 Vincent Street, Bradford, Yorks
 Waite, William, 136 Oxford Street, Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia
 *Watts, George William, 2 Roderick Road, Gospel Oak, London, N.W.
 Wharmby, Walter Frederick, 45 Lonsdale Square, London, N.
 White, Frank, 21 Rodney Street, Liverpool
 White, William John, 46 Canongate, Edinburgh
 Whiteley, John William, 210 North Hill Street, Princes Road, Liverpool
 Wilcox, William, One-Mile Dispensary, Gympie, Queensland
 Wilkinson, George Henry, 17 Holte Road, Aston, Birmingham
 Williams, Richard John, 25 St. Agnes Place, Kennington, London, S.E.
 Wilson, Robert Webster, 33 Bayswater Avenue, Ronndhay Road, Leeds
 Wilson, William Wallace, 164 Dnmbarton Road, Glasgow
 Wood, Frederick, 18 Clarence Street, Cheltenham
 Wright, John Charles, 4 Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham
 Wright, Walter, 27 High Street, Chelmsford
 Yonnger, Robert Edward, 12 Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, London, N.

Business Changes.

MR. BECKETT, druggist, Castleford, has vacated his business premises in Carlton Street.

MR. THOMAS LEVIL has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. John Brewis, 84 Lynn Street, West Hartlepool.

MR. O. DUNFORD has purchased, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoo & Co., the business lately carried on by Mr. A. D. Rae, at 6 Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, City.

MR. H. F. LOVE has established himself at 41 Bishopsgate Street Within, under the style of H. F. Love & Co., to deal in oils, chemicals, drugs, dysalteries, and colonial produce.

MR. L. A. J. HUTCHIN, of 116 Fitzroy Street, Cambridge, has disposed of his business, through the agency of Messrs. Berdoo & Co., to Mr. W. Adams, of Southampton. Mr. Hutchin has removed to Loughton, Essex.

MR. GEORGE NEMES has bought the business of the late Mr. Jos. Woodcock, in Fox Street, Liverpool, and Mr. J. E. Jones has purchased the business in St. Anne Street, Liverpool, which also belonged to Mr. Woodcock.

MR. RAWSON has purchased the aerated-water manufacturing business at West Thistle Street Lane, Edinburgh, lately carried on under the firm name of James Robertson & Co., manufacturing chemists and druggists, George Street, Edinburgh.

HAIR-WASHES AND THE PETROLEUM ACT.—At Bow Street on November 8 Charles Colombell, hair-dresser, of High Street, Bloomsbury, was fined 10*l.*, and 2*s.* costs, for offences against the Petroleum Acts. A number of bottles in the defendant's shop labelled "Antiseptic Shampoo" were found to contain a petroleum-preparation with a flash-point of only 60°.

COTTON-SEED OIL FOR OLIVE OIL.—At Pontypridd, on November 10, David Williams, grocer, was summoned for selling a half-pint of oil asked for as olive oil, for which 6*d.* was paid, but which was certified to consist entirely of cotton-seed oil. The inspector said olive oil was sold at 5*s.* 6*d.* and cotton-seed oil at 1*s.* 10*d.* per gallon, so that defendant made a profit of 4½*d.* on the half-pint. Fined 2*l.*, including costs.

RURAL PHARMACY.—One of the Paris daily newspapers suggests that as many remote country districts, villages, or hamlets are from five to ten miles distant from a pharmacy it would be advisable to put a small chest of medicines in charge of the Mayor of these places. Such remedies as quinine, antipyrine, Vichy salts, mustard-plasters, antiseptics, &c., are mentioned, and it is thought that the pharmacist in the nearest town might see to the medicine-chest at intervals.

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 11.

A QUIET feeling prevails in the drug and chemical markets, and the volume of business transacted appears to have grown somewhat less. There are not very many important changes. In fine chemicals cream of tartar is somewhat easier, citric and tartaric acids barely maintained. Quinine firm. Cocaine has been advanced 9d. per oz. Glycerine quietly steady. In heavy chemicals there is an improvement in acetone and carbolic acid. The prices of bichromates of soda and potash have been lowered. Potassium cyanide is much dearer, but permanganate tends downward. Arsenic easing off. Sulphate of ammonia, yellow prussiate of potash and green copperas, firmer. Bleaching-powder tending easier. To-day's drug auctions were very lengthy, the total number of catalogues being 19, and that of the lots 1,351. Competition was generally less brisk than at the last sales, and only 452 lots, or 34 per cent. of the whole, sold at auction. The principal alterations in the drug-market—privately, and at the public sales—are as follows:—Aloes quiet; Cape variety dull. Peru and Tolu balsams steady. Common Sumatra benzoin easier; fine Siam 20s. dearer. Buchu-leaves easier. Calumba strong, and much dearer. Cardamoms barely steady. Colocynth, cuttle-fish, cubebs, and dragon's-blood somewhat lower. Golden-seal root is much dearer. Guinea grains, kola, and menthol steady. Ergot of rye and gentian-root tending downwards. Ipecacuanha has advanced, but cod-liver oil sold "without reserve" at a big reduction. Orris slow. Opium firmly held. Honey steady. Oils of star-anise and cassia in slightly better request. Cajuput and lemongrass firmer. Distilled oil of limes slightly dearer. Lima sarsaparilla a trifle firmer. Rhubarb slow. Tinevelly senna a little easier. Saffron is lower with the arrival of the new crop. Australian beeswax easier. Mitcham lavender and peppermint oils easier, mustard oil lower. Manna slightly firmer. Quillaia still advancing. In spices, drysalteries, and oils we have to report a decline of 1s. to 2s. on rough Cochin ginger. Nutmegs and mace are quiet; white pepper easier. Cloves active and dearer. Galls are slightly easier. Gambier and sbellac dull. Turmeric firmly held. Linseed oil slightly steadier; rape oil unaltered, both for crude and refined. Cotton a turn easier. Olive, palm, and cocoanut oils unchanged. Turpentine slightly better at 22s. 10½d. per cwt. for American. Petroleum unchanged.

Our Hamburg correspondent wires on Thursday evening that *Beeswax* of all varieties is quiet, *Ergot of rye* is firmer, and *Cocaine hydrochlorate* has been advanced to 350m. per kilo.

Our New York correspondent telegraphs on Thursday evening that *Cascara sagrada* is quoted at 4c. per lb.; *Wahoo-root* of bark at 16c.; *Blood-root*, 7½c.; *Mandrake* (Podophyllin), 6½c. per lb.; *Blackham-root*, 7c. per lb. *Honduras sarsaparilla* is firm at 31c. to 35c. per lb. All the above are scarce, and advancing. Best light-coloured *Newfoundland cod-liver oil* of the new crop is cheaper, and may be had at 58c. per gallon.

ACETONE.—Firmer with a better demand. *Foreign* brands offer at 49l. to 50l. per ton, but business has been done in *English* acetone at 52l. per ton.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Several contracts have lately been made, partly for prompt, partly for next year's delivery. The market, as we have already reported, has become rather firmer in consequence. *Crystals*, 39° to 40° C. are now quoted at 7¼d. to 7¾d., 34° to 35° C., 6¼d. to 7d. per lb.; *crude*, 60-per-cent., 2s.; 75-per-cent., 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon.

ALCOHOL.—The current quotation for *methylated spirit* is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon, f.o.b., London. For country orders the carriage must be added to the price.

ALOES.—Of *Cape aloes* 35 cases were offered for sale to-day. The quality was of fair average, but there was not much disposition to buy, and only 7 cases changed hands, at 19s. per cwt. for dull, partly drossy, and 15s. per cwt. for low, hard stony. The sales comprised also 60 kegs of *Socotrine aloes*, all of good quality, partly soft, fair brown colour, and nice aroma. They were bought in at 85s. per cwt. nominally; but 80s. per cwt. is the limit for one parcel. No *Curaçao aloes* was offered at auction.

ASAFETIDA.—The bulk of the 94 packages offered at auction to-day are lots, which have been offered several times before. Holders still profess great firmness, but the time for the arrival of the new crop is drawing near. One case medium to bold free almonds sold rather cheaply at 70s. per cwt. Part hard and stony block, dirty, was bought in nominally at from 50s. to 70s. per cwt.

BALSAMS.—Two cases "old" hard *Tolu balsam* were offered for sale to-day, and bought in at 3s. 4d. per lb. Another lot of 11 cases (each of six 20-lb. tins) of good genuine *tolu balsam* was bought in at 3s. per lb. *Balsam Canada* quiet at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to quality. *Peru*: None offered at auction. Nominal price 8s. 6d. per lb., with a firm market.

BENZOIN.—There have been heavy arrivals of *Siam benzoin* lately, one of them alone amounting to 76 cases, of which 44 were of good quality. Altogether 13 cases of this variety were offered to-day. In the face of this large supply a decline in price was generally expected, but, contrary to this anticipation, fine *Siam* sold at about 15s. advance, while common *Sumatra* was slightly easier. For a parcel of *Siam*, medium to bold loose almonds of fair colour, a bid of 19l. was refused, the lot being bought in nominally at 32l.; smaller almonds, blocky, dusty, fair colour, sold at 15l. 10s. rising to 16l. 7s. 6d.; small to medium friable block realised 12l. 12s. 6d.; nice clean bright grain siftings in block brought 7l. to 7l. 5s.; low grey siftings in block, 72s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; dark blocky siftings, 65s. to 92s. 6d.; and very dark brown hard siftings, 47s. 6d. per cwt. *Sumatra*: a few cases of fair packed, small to medium almonds, good flavour, realised 5l. 5s.; bolder almonds, but more false packed, were bought in at 95s.; very false packed, fair centres, 85s. Nice pale ambery gum, but with very dark corners, is held for 80s. to 85s. For a lot of low, hard grey siftings a bid of 75s. was rejected. A parcel offered without reserve, sold at 39s. for very common gum with few almonds. Of the 15 packages *Penang* offered, nothing was sold; glassy, fair to poor pickings being bought in at 65s. per cwt. Forty-two cases *Palembang* sold at 19s. to 20s. for low quality.

BICHROMATES.—For some time past the syndicated manufacturers of bichromates of potash and soda have felt the competition of "outside" makers who cut the prices. A convention of the syndicate, comprising British and German makers, was held in London last week, and as a result an all round reduction was agreed upon. Prices are now as follows:—*Bichrom. potash*, for 3-ton lots, 4d. per lb.; for smaller wholesale lots, 4¼d. per lb. *Bichrom. soda*, for 3-ton lots, 3¼d. per lb.; for smaller wholesale lots, 3½d. per lb. All net terms, delivered at wharf in London.

BUCHU.—Good bright, round, green leaves keep scarce, and are held privately for as much as 6d. per lb. At auction 27 bales were offered, but the demand was decidedly slow, and prices were easier. Good, rather dark mixed, green round to dull yellowish leaves are held for 6d. per lb., bids of 5d. and 5½d. per lb. being refused, but 2 bales actually realised 6d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Again considerably dearer and in demand. A lot of 20 bags good bright yellow washed root sold readily at 40s. per cwt.; finer ditto at 60s. per cwt. Another parcel of 18 bags dull brownish sorts realised 40s. per cwt. A third

parcel consisted of 56 bags, partly fine bright, bold, yellow, picked and washed root, which is limited at 80s. per cwt., and partly good washed pickings, which realised 38s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market in London remains extremely quiet, but according to mail reports just received from China, a large quantity (4,000 piculs) of *Formosa* camphor has been sold to Hamburg refiners at 90s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Of refined camphor, 19 cases Japanese (*Fukiai* brand) in tins of 16 1-oz. tablets were offered. They sold readily at 1s. 4d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—A fairly large supply (211 packages) was offered to-day, of which about 130 found buyers at barely steady prices, and in some cases a slight reduction in value. *Ceylon-Mysore*, fair long round medium palish, realised 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.; fair medium brownish, 3s. 6d.; small palish, 3s. 4d.; very small ditto, 3s. 1d.; medium brownish split and dull, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. *Tellicherry* cardamoms were all bought in. Fair to good bright *Seeds* sold at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per lb.; dull ditto, 2s. 6d.; really fine seeds are held for 4s. per lb.

CINCHONA.—Further details respecting last Thursday's cinchona sales at Amsterdam show that of 436 cases *Druggists' bark* offered at auction, 311 sold at better average prices, especially for barks with a high cinchonidine-content. As regards manufacturing barks, although the average unit was 790c., a few lots realised a unit of over 9c. The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to October 19 are 611,926 lbs., against 1,100,527 lbs. in 1896. A fair supply of South American barks was placed on auction to-day. It comprised 99 packages *Guayaquil crown bark*, mostly of good quality. Sixty-nine bales of this were sold, fair to good grey partly mossy quill at 7½d. to 8d. (partly subject to approval); ordinary brown rusty quill at 5½d. down to 2d. per lb. The market is steady. Of yellow bark 42 bales spurious *Calisaya* (so-called "hard Carthagena"), all damaged, from Autofagusta, were offered. Thick hard flat orange pieces were bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.; thinner and smaller ditto also nominally at 1s. 6d. per lb.

CIVET.—Fine, pure civet is practically unobtainable in the market, and would, no doubt, realise high prices if offered. "Fair" and ordinary grades, however, are plentiful. At auction to-day 18 horns were shown, and all bought in—common, adulterated quality, at 12s. per oz.

COCAINE.—The expected advance in *Hydrochlorate* has taken place, all the factories having raised their prices by 9d. per oz. to 9s. per oz. for 100-oz. lots. But some of them (*B. & S.* for instance) say that they are not at all anxious to book fresh orders, even at the advance.

COCA-LEAVES.—The coca-leaves offered on our market nowadays are of much poorer appearance than those which we were accustomed to see a few years ago. At to-day's sales 86 bales were shown. They consisted mostly of ordinary partly broken greyish *Truxillo* leaves, which are held at about 6d. per lb., and of *Huanoco* leaves of dark colour, which were bought in at 8d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Of 15 cases pale mixed, partly small and seedy *Syrian* apple, 13 were bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb. One holder would take 1s. 2d. per lb. Two sold at 1s. 1d. per lb., a reduction of about 4d. per lb. Six cases nice bright pale, partly seedy ditto were bought in at 1s. 1d. per lb. Eighteen cases good Spanish pulp from Malaga were catalogued but reported sold privately.

CROTON SEED.—The only parcel of *East Indian* croton seed offered at auction was one of four bags very dark mixed seed from Colombo. This was bought in at 50s. per cwt. nominally. Another parcel of 10 bags dark grey small seed from Shanghai, which has been offered before, was also bought in at 50s. per cwt.

CUBEBS remain plentiful. One parcel at auction consisted of 22 bags fair berries from Singapore which were bought in at 30s. per cwt. Five bags fair cubebs, free from stalk, from Bombay, sold cheaply at 20s. per cwt., showing a lower value. A parcel of 25 bags fair brown berries from Singapore, without stalk, was bought in at 28s. per cwt., and 24 bags fair brown, partly mouldy berries from Singapore

were bought in at 35s. per cwt. There is no life in the market.

CUSCUS ROOT.—Four bales of fair quality were shown to-day. They were bought in at 30s. per cwt.

CUTTLE FISH was represented by 84 packages. Twenty mats small to medium, partly pale mixed bone are held for 3½d. per lb. Four cases, dark and small to fair mixed, realised 1½d. per lb., subject to approval. This shows a somewhat easier market.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Easier. No gum of really fine quality was offered to-day. Eight cases damp and seedy lump, with little colour, were offered to-day "without reserve," and sold cheaply at 70s. to 75s. per cwt. Another parcel of 6 cases was bought in, ordinary hard cake of fair colour at 85s. per cwt. Nine cases soft seedy lump sold at 5l. 15s. per cwt., which is a decline of 5s. per cwt. Four cases small dusty drop from Bombay were bought in at the nominal figure of 7l. per cwt. One case ditto, very woody, sold without reserve at the low figure of 26s. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The demand has fallen off lately, but holders profess themselves very confident that it will revive shortly, and that higher prices will again rule. Meanwhile more stuff is being offered. Of *Russian* ergot 35 bags were placed in auction to-day, and all bought in. Fairly good sifted (1896) is held for 10d. per lb., and for small good sound (1897 import) the same price is asked, but it is very difficult to effect sales. Of *Spanish* ergot three bags wormy sold without reserve at the low figure of 6¾d. per lb. This was the only sale effected to-day.

GALANGAL.—The only parcel offered for sale to-day was one of 23 bales good bright bold root imported *via* Hamburg, which was bought in at 28s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Still slowly declining in value. A parcel of 36 bales good bright but somewhat damp *French* root was shown to-day, and bought in at 24s. to 27s. per cwt. Another lot of 59 bags was bought in; the price is 23s. per cwt. On the spot 25s. per cwt. is generally asked privately, but that figure cannot be obtained.

GLYCERINE.—There is a good demand for double-distilled glycerine, but prices remain low; 50s. per cwt. for best 1,260.

GOLDEN-SEAL ROOT.—A sudden demand has lately sprung up for this comparatively small article, and the price has more than doubled. There is very little to be had; for arrival 2s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. terms, was quoted a few days ago, but it is very doubtful whether anything remains at that figure now. On the spot 2s. 5d. per lb. has already been paid for good quality. For the auction 6 35-lb. bags were catalogued, but no sales were effected. A bid of 1s. 10d. per lb. was refused, and the lot bought in at 3s. per lb.

GUAIACUM.—None of fine quality was offered for sale to-day. A parcel of 50 cases "per land carriage," which were shown, consisted of very common heavy earthy and woody block, containing very little gum. It was reported to have been all sold privately.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Scarce and dear. A 4-bag parcel was catalogued for sale by auction to-day and bought in at 40s. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—There were numerous small parcels offered at auction, but there were no buyers. One case of yellow, bold, hard, picked Trieste sold without reserve at 5l. per cwt., and a few cases hard, brownish, glassy sorts at 65s. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Six cases dark blocky and seedy dull brown mixed gum from Bombay were offered. They sold at 30s. per cwt., which was a full price.

GUM EUPHORBIIUM.—Nine serons, partly dull, woody, and dark mixed, partly good bright drop, from Mogador, sold cheaply at 9s. per cwt., subject to approval.

GUM OLIBANUM.—A parcel of 15 cases good pale drop, bulked, was bought in at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—*Jamaican* honey was sparingly represented, and nothing of good quality was offered. Twenty packages were all sold at full rates, considering the quality—viz., dull, thick, grey to dark brown liquid realised 20s. 6d. to 23s. per

cwt.; low half-set, dirty, 19s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. There was also a parcel of 194 cases fine, sweet, pale candied *Honolulu* honey, of which 20 cases found buyers at 25s. per cwt., while the rest was bought in. Good *Italian* honey offers at 38s. to 39s. per cwt.; *Californian* at 34s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—The stock of *Brazilian* root in first hand is now very small, and additional firmness has been given to the market by the fact that one of the two brokers who had advertised a supply of this root for sale withdrew his holdings at the last moment. On the auction-day, therefore, only 20 bags Rio root were offered. These sold readily at an advance of fully 2d. per lb., fair to good, partly thin mixed root (most bales slightly damaged) at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d. per lb. Privately the quotation for London picked root has been raised to 7s. 6d. per lb. Twenty-four packages have arrived per *Clyde* from Monte Video. Of *Carthagena* ipecacuanha there are only 3 bags known to be in first hand at present. These were offered at auction to-day, and one of them (damaged) realised 5s. 2d. per lb.; but we understand that the remainder has been sold, since the auctions, at 5s. 6d. per lb. Five other bags of Carthagena root were catalogued, but reported sold privately. The stock of this variety has never been so small as it is at present, and this week's steamer has only brought a single bag.

JALAP.—Quiet, but steady. The auctions comprised only 29 bales fair, partly small mixed "unworked" Vera Cruz root, for which the owners require 6½d. per lb. That was the figure at which the lot was bought in to-day. No bids were made.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—Firmly held at the advance in price. Twenty bags from Leghorn were shown to-day, and bought in at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

KINO.—*Australian* kino has become somewhat more plentiful lately. At auction to-day 3 packages were shown. One was a small box of reddish gum, which has been offered before; it was bought in. The others were two cases, aggregating about 1¼ cwt. of dark brown, dusty kino, from Sydney. They were likewise bought in, without mention of price. Two cases *African* (Zambesi) kino were bought in at 7s. per lb. Genuine East Indian was not offered.

KOLA-NUTS.—Steady. At auction to-day a fairly large quantity was offered. Good washed *African* are held at 6d. to 7d. per lb., dark to fair at 4d. per lb. No sales were made.

LIME-JUICE.—Ten 28-gal. casks of fair New Zealand lime-juice, containing a certain proportion of sediment, were taken out without mention of price. Two hogsheads concentrated *Lime-juice* from Dominica (107.85 oz. of crystallisable citric acid per gal.) were also taken out.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Ten bales fair, partly thin, new-crop decorticated Russian root were again offered and bought in. The limit is 35s. per cwt. Another lot of 20 bales rough *Persian* root is held for 9s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—Very firmly held at 7s. 3d. per lb. for good quality crystals on the spot, and 7s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms. But there does not seem to be much business passing. No menthol was offered at auction to-day.

MYRRH.—Ninety odd packages were offered, but very little sold. Good pale picked sorts realised 80s. per cwt.; fair sorts, 57s. 6d.; small dusty siftings sold without reserve at 24s. per cwt. *Aden* picked gum, coarse grains, sold at 50s. per cwt.

MUSK.—The supply of this drug at auction was again small. Of *Tonquin pods*, first pile, one tin of fair thin brown skin quality was bought in at 75s. per oz. Nine caddies third pile *Tonquin pods* were bought in, fair to good at 42s. 6d. to 46s., dull damp skinny untrimmed at 22s. 6d. to 27s. per oz.

NAPHTHA.—Miscible wood naphtha is dearer, at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per gal. Solvent wood naphtha, white colourless, 2s. 8d. per gal. Solvent mineral 95-per-cent. at 160° C., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.; 90-per-cent. 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per gal. Crude 30-per-cent. 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gal.

NUX VOMICA.—The only parcel placed in sale to-day was one of 170 bags medium to bold, part grey and silky, part dark mixed seed from Bombay. It realised the fair price of 7s. 9d. per cwt.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—At to-day's auctions 15 casks good *Aale-sund* oil, 1896 import, MD brand, were offered for sale "without reserve." They realised the extremely low rate of 45s. per tin-lined barrel of 25 gallons, but it would not be fair to regard this as a criterion of the market value of the drug. *Newfoundland* oil offers at 2s. 3d. per gallon.

OIL (OLIVE).—The drug sales included 10 cases "fines" guaranteed pure" olive oil from Leghorn, this year's import. Each case held 12 1-gallon tins. The price was said to be 6s. 3d. per gallon nominally, but no sales were made.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Star-anise* oil, of which nothing was offered at auction to-day, is reported a trifle firmer. A few cases have been sold in second-hand at 7s. 7½d. per lb. on the spot; but 7s. 9d. per lb. is the current quotation. For November-January shipment the price is 6s. 10d. to 6s. 10½d. per lb. c.i.f. There has been a little more inquiry for *Cassia* oil, and some business is said to have been done at 5s. 3d. per lb. for 60-65-per-cent. oil, spot. For shipment the figures are:—75-80-per-cent., 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; 60-65-per-cent., 4s. 10½d., c.i.f. *Citronella* oil is quieter at 1s. 4½d. per lb. nominally on the spot. To arrive, 1s. 2½d. per lb., c.i.f., is asked for drums, although recently as much as 1s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., was paid. *Lemongrass* oil still rising. It is said that 4½d. per oz. has been paid on the spot. One case containing one tin white and one tin dark brown Japanese *Camphor* oil was offered in a single lot and sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt. *Cajuput* oil still remains very scarce and dear. At auction 2 cases of 60 bottles each were offered. They were imported as far back as 1880, and sold at the high figure of 4s. 1d. per bottle, showing a decided advance in price. Two cases white Jamaican *Oil of bay* (each 28 quart bottles) were bought in at 7s. per lb. *Cinnamon* oil of fine quality is scarce. Two cases fair (T Perera) oil were brought in at 1s. 6d. per oz., and 2 cases "sweet" oil at 5s. per oz. *Eucalyptus* oil was plentifully represented at to-day's public sales. The chief consuming season is now at hand, but nevertheless the market shows no life. Nine cases pale yellow oil of good aroma from Melbourne were bought in at 1s. 2d. per lb., four cases pale "Cygnets" oil at 1s. 7d. per lb., eight cases fair "R.M.C." Tasmanian oil at 1s. 8d. per lb., and ten cases (two 33-lb. tins) fine *globulus* oil from Lisbon at 1s. 9d. per lb. For ten cases fair quality oil from Adelaide 1s. 1d. per lb. was suggested as the price. Twenty-five cases "Lubra" brand were bought in at 2s. per lb., and for ten cases nondescript of fair appearance a bid of 9½d. per lb. was refused. Distilled W.I. *Lime* oil is still plentiful. At to-day's auctions four cases of good quality from Jamaica and Dominica were shown, and sold at 3s. 4d. per lb., which shows an advance of 1d. on the recent figure. There were also two cases of *expressed* lime oil, of nice appearance, each containing twelve 16½-oz. bottles. One realised 4s. 3d. per lb., a considerable reduction on the last price. Distilled *nutmeg* oil fairly plentiful and unchanged in price. At auction to-day 16 cases of Hardouin's (Penang) white oil were shown. They are held for 3d. to 3½d. per lb., but no bids were made. At auction 5 cases 40 per cent. Japanese *peppermint* oil were bought in at 5s. 6d. per lb., and 10 cases dementholised oil (via Hamburg) at 3s. 3d. per lb. Ten cases H.G.H. oil were also bought in at 6s. 3d. per lb. Two coppers E.I. *rose* oil of good appearance were offered and bought in at 4d. per oz.

OPIUM.—The market for *Turkish* opium is unaltered, but very firm. In *Persian* a good business continues to be done. Fine has been sold at up to 10s. per lb.

ORANGE PEEL.—In spite of the reported firmness of the private market, business can only be effected with difficulty at auction. Nineteen cases of rather dull and very pithy strips from Smyrna were offered "without reserve." They were taken out, however, because no bid was obtainable. A considerable quantity of *Malta* and *Tripoli* strips was bought in at nominal prices, except a few cases of rather dark Malta strips, which realised 4d., while good brought 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.

ORRIS.—The market still remains neglected, and business is difficult to effect. At auction to-day fair, bright, pale *Florentine* root was bought in at 45s. per cwt., and fair medium sorts at 40s. per cwt. The limit for fair quality is 36s. to 38s. per cwt. Two bags fine bold but yellow *Verona*

root sold "without reserve" at the very low price of 22s. per cwt. Twenty-eight cases dark brown *Aden* root from Bombay were bought in at 12s. per cwt., and fourteen bags very fine bright yellow *Mogadore orris* at 45s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—The market is excited because some of the makers are reported oversold. The demand for this article is increasing rapidly, and seems, for the moment, to have outrun the supply. On the spot 1s. per lb. has been paid for 98-99-per-cent., and as much as 1s. 3d. per lb. is asked for prompt delivery. This represents a rise of about 50-per-cent. within a few months.

QUININE.—Very firm. A steady business has been done throughout the week at from 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. (at which 5,000 oz. changed hands on Tuesday) to 1s. 3d. per oz. for second-hand German bulk. A few days ago the B. & S. agents sold for January delivery at 1s. 3d. per oz., and this week the *Brunswick* factory accepted an order for 5,000 oz. at 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. for January delivery. At the drug-sales 5,000 ozs. of *Howards* quinine, in cases of ten 100-oz. tins, were bought in at 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz., a bid of 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. being rejected. Privately the market is a little easier to-day, and there are sellers of second-hand German bulk at 1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz., but it is thought that this apparent downward tendency is partly accounted for by the wish to depress the market in view of next week's London bark-auctions, which will be rather large—probably over 2,000 packages.

RHUBARB is decidedly flat. The large quantity of 292 packages was offered at auction to-day, but not more than 20 packages found buyers. *Canton* round medium to bold, grey fracture, fair coat, 1s. 2d.; medium sold at 3s.; medium trimming root, at 1s. 1d.; and fair pickings, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *High-dried*, round fair rough coat wormy, sold at 7d. per lb., and damaged wormy brought 1s. per lb. without reserve.

SAFFRON is still on the downward path. The new crop is coming forward rapidly, and good to finest *Valencia* saffron offers to-day at from 34s. to 39s. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—A parcel of 279 bales Bombay chips, partly damaged, partly of good sound quality, was bought in, at from 9l. to 22l. per ton. Nine bundles common Bombay logs (1885 import) sold cheaply at 11s. per cwt.

SARSAPARILLA.—There has been an arrival of six small bales of genuine *grey Jamaica* root lately, but this is not by any means sufficient for the current requirements. At auction, out of a parcel of 15 bales of recent import, two damaged bales sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., while good sound root was bought in at 2s. per lb. Of *native Jamaica* 4 bales were offered. Fair, bright, sound sold at 1s. per lb.; common, damaged, and discoloured at 11d. per lb. Sixteen bales damaged chumpy *Lima* root were partly bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb., but 9 of them sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for damaged quality, which is a slightly firmer price. Twelve serons nice bright *Honduras* root were bought in, a bid of 1s. 3d. per lb. being refused.

SCAMMONY.—176 bags good stout bright root from Alexandria were mostly bought in, at 35s. per cwt. A parcel of 2 bales of good quality sold at 30s. per cwt.

SENNA.—At auction to-day *Tinnevely* was in small supply, 238 packages being offered. They were mostly sold. The quality was below that of the last auction, and the prices were decidedly less firm, especially in the better grades, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being paid to-day for what realised 9d. at the last auction. Fair medium, small yellowish leaf, realised from 2d. to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. For dark pods 1d. per lb. was refused. Of *Alexandrian* senna 12 bales fair siftings were shown. The owner requires 2d. per lb. for them. Another parcel of 98 packages was bought in at nominal rates, and 16 bales pods at 6d. per lb. There were also 22 bales of fair small to medium, greenish, stalky mixed *Mecca* senna, from Aden, which were bought in at 3d. per lb. The arrivals this week include 284 bales per *Britannia* from Bombay.

SQUILL.—The market remains quiet, with a plentiful supply at low prices. At auction to-day 45 bags were all bought in (fair pale at 4d. per lb.), with the exception of 5 bags rather dark quality, which sold at 2d. per lb.

TONCA BEANS.—A neglected market. One cask of good crystallised *Angostura* beans (370 lbs.) was shown and

bought in at 8s. 6d. per lb. Twelve cases *Pará* beans were bought in, fair black, partly crystallised at 1s. 9d. per lb. (1s. 6d. is the price), ordinary to fair, partly dull, at 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

VANILLA.—862 packages of mostly new-crop Bourbon and Mauritius will be offered at auction to-morrow (Friday), when lower prices are expected.

VERMILION.—Fifteen cases unworked Chinese vermilion (*Winghat* brand) were bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—Was in heavy supply at auction to-day, 890 packages being offered, a very small proportion—about 100 packages—finding buyers. *Jamaica* of rather dull brown colour realised 7l. 5s. per cwt., and 6l. 15s. for dark quality. *Madagascar*, a parcel of dull and part wormy quality, sold at 5l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.; for fine bright orange 6l. is asked, a bid of 5l. 15s. being rejected. Of *Beira* wax 12 bags good bright orange sold at 6l. 10s. per cwt., and one bag dull quality at 70s. Five cases fair *Australian* realised from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. per cwt., which is rather easier.

WAX (JAPAN).—A parcel of 38 cases "good" bright pale squares was offered and bought in at 40s. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

There are no new features of special interest to report this week in connection with the heavy-chemical market. Business on the whole is quiet, shipments are falling off, and home demand is only poor. Prices of the various products for prompt delivery are well maintained, the output all round being regulated by the demand; but for next year's delivery they have a distinctly weaker tendency, as, for instance, *Bleaching-powder*, for which the figure is nominally 6l., although for good quantity 5l. 15s. would no doubt be accepted. The Board of Trade Returns for October, which were issued on Saturday last, show a decrease in exports of bleaching-materials as compared against last year, but an increase in alkali. Shipments of the latter to the States have decreased considerably, so that it is evident new customers for fair quantities are being found elsewhere. *Sulphate of ammonia* is again dearer, Beckton terms, prompt, 8l. 10s.; Beckton, November-March, 8l. 15s.; Leith and Hull, 8l. 7s. 6d.; London, 8l. 10s. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 355 tons. *Cream of tartar* is lower, powdered now stands 77s. to 78s., and crystals 74s. 6d. *Sulphate of copper* is lower at 16l. 5s.; Anchor, 16l. 15s.; Liverpool, 16l. 5s., and January-April delivery, 16l. 10s. *Benzols* are dull. *Yellow prussiate of potash* firmer, and a trifle higher.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on November 10, reports that the *Canary seed* is moving off slowly—a sale of bright Turkish being reported at 26s. 6d. per qr. *Kola nuts* are still in steady demand, business being reported in arrivals to go from the quay at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.; 3d. and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for good dry, and for fresh about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. per lb. is asked. *Carnauba wax* has advanced about 2s. 6d. per cwt. during the week, which closes with an increased inquiry for most grades. In *Chilian honey* there has been considerable animation—especially in the lower qualities, sales being reported of Pile III. at 22s. 6d., Pile II. at 23s. 6d. and Pile I. at 24s. 6d. per cwt., while sales of Pile X. have been effected at prices ranging from 27s. 6d. cwt. to 30s. cwt. as in quality. *Soudan sorts gums* are showing a lower tendency, holders realising that buyers do not look with the old interest on the prospect of an advance in the value of this gum. Medium grades are quietly steady, with a moderate inquiry, the demand being for a useful consuming quality to come in at about 30s., of which grade there is rather a scarcity. *Chilian beeswax* is steady, 6l. 10s. being refused for a large parcel of mixed Chilian, the owners wanting 6l. 15s. per cwt. 5 packages of *Peruvian* were sold at prices varying from 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d., and 6 packages of *Loanda* realised 5l. 15s. At auction 20 bags of *Winnabah grains of paradise* sold at 17s. cwt., but holders are still very firm for good sound at 32s. 6d. to 35s. *Quillaia bark*, while it failed to elicit a bid when offered at auction, is very firmly held by the importers, who talk of 29l. to 30l. per ton, and even higher prices, in the near future. *Arsenic* is steady at 21l. 15s. to 22l. per ton. *Chilian spernaceti* is firmly held at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

Correspondence

In writing letters for publication, correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

A Profit on Beecham's Pills.

SIR,—Readers of Mr. Glyn-Jones's last letter must bear in mind that it is not so much in what he says as what he does not say wherein lies the plain fact. The principal point in my letter of October 30, which Mr. Glyn-Jones carefully avoids dealing with, reads: "Your readers must see that had I put my pills on the protected-list they would still have been cut just the same, and what a ridiculous position I should now be in! The fact is obvious, you cannot fix prices by coercion so long as there are firms who refuse to be coerced, as ways and means will be found for buying all the goods such firms want, and selling them at what prices they like." To give greater importance to this statement I sent one of my men to a large Lancashire town yesterday, with instructions to ascertain at what prices he could buy some of the leading articles on the P.A.T.A. list. He found several of the articles were "not worth stocking." The following is the result of his inquiries at four shops only, but as the four firms co-jointly buy from me pills to the extent of 10,000% per annum, it must be admitted that they are a power in local trade:—

	P.A.T.A. prices	A	B	C	D
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Scott's pills ...	1 0	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½
Beecham's glycerine and cucumber ...	0 10½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½
Homocea ...	1 0	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 9½
Geraudel's pastilles	1 0	0 9½	0 10½	0 9½	0 9½
Hayman's balsam	1 0	0 10½	0 10½	*	0 10½
Collis Browne's chlorodyne ...	1 0	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 10
Powell's balsam ...	1 1½	1 0	1 0	*	1 0
Munyon's remedies	1 0	1 0	0 10½	1 0	1 0

Here is the result of two hours' inquiry in one town alone. I have read something similar of London, and it is more than probable that the same cutting of "protected" articles is being openly carried on in scores of towns. Surely Mr. Glyn-Jones must know this; if not, it is time he did. At all events, the writers of the inspired post-cards now have their eyes opened to the fact that putting my pills on the P.A.T.A. list would not prevent their being cut. With the protected-prices being openly ignored north, south, east, and west, Mr. Glyn-Jones had the temerity to conclude his letter of October 9 by saying a letter addressed to the P.A.T.A. instructing him to add my article to the list was all I had to do to put the whole country on a fairer basis. How can he expect any large proprietors to place their goods on his list when they see its existence deceives the members who work by it, for are they not driving business to the very people they wish to shut up? I have shown my desire to give benefit to retailers where I can, but I will be no party to getting pledges to adhere to certain prices which their neighbours treat with contempt. To query the right of cutters to fix the prices in every business does not alter the fact that they can, and do. As regards these inspired post-cards, they are of no value whatever—it costs the writers nothing to send them, they know it can do them no harm, and they are under wrong impressions if they think it can

* Does not stock.

do them good. I might just as well send round to each chemist's assistant and ask if he would like his salary raised, knowing all the time it was not in my power to alter it. Some of your readers may think this letter vindictive towards the P.A.T.A. If so they must disabuse their minds. I am simply writing to explain to them the reason I cannot put my pills on that list, and if I am giving publicity to the fact that their efforts to maintain prices on various articles have failed, they must thank their Secretary for treating in the way he has done my efforts to turn selling at cost into a profit.

St. Helens, November 9.

Yours truly,

THOMAS BEECHAM.

The P.A.T.A. Controversy.

SIR,—Mr. Day has at last reached the consummation of his happiness. He has proved, to his own satisfaction, that the Association, as it has been known and understood from its inception up to last Saturday, has ceased to exist. He says "a knock-down blow for many supporters of the P.A.T.A." has been given, and intimates "the complete abandonment of the foundation principle of the P.A.T.A." Poor Mr. Day! He announces these "facts" with such boyish glee that it is almost cruel to point out that again he has been somewhat "previous." Perhaps, after all, it will be kinder to disabuse Mr. Day's mind at once. In order to try and prove our "complete and irretrievable retreat," he places in juxtaposition the statement contained in the *Anti-cutting Record*, to the effect that supplies of the whole list are withheld from firms cutting any of the articles, with a quotation from my last letter, in which I stated that one of the ways by which the P.A.T.A. secures its object is by arranging for individual agreements. It does not seem to have dawned upon Mr. Day that both statements might be perfectly true. As a matter of fact they are. The quotation goes on to say that the firms referred to were supplied by our various proprietors "provided in each case they gave an individual undertaking to the particular proprietors to maintain the P.A.T.A. prices." Mr. Day, in his eagerness to see the sickly smile (I am ashamed to say it has now deepened into a broad grin) on my face as I emerged from the pond his metaphorical horse had pitched me into, overlooked, accidentally or purposely, the three little words "in each case."

Many months back certain cutting firms expressed their unwillingness to recognise the P.A.T.A. or its agreements, but at the same time said they did not wish to cut P.A.T.A. articles, and declared their readiness to sign an individual agreement with the various proprietors. The Executive of the Association rightly, I think, considered such arrangements as satisfactory, and those firms were accordingly supplied. They are not cutting any P.A.T.A. articles; when they do so all the proprietors will withhold their goods. "Why are these firms on the prohibited list then?" Mr. Day will, of course, ask. Because it is necessary that they should not buy P.A.T.A. goods on the open market, but only direct from those firms who will enforce, in a court of law if necessary, the conditions upon which the goods are bought.

In Mr. Day's former letter he said:—

Will Mr. Jones or his supporters be surprised to learn that we are actually, at the present time, obtaining, directly and openly, from the manufacturers large quantities of "protected" (?) goods, notwithstanding that the name of our company is upon Mr. Jones's "Black List"? Such is, however, the case, and in face of this fact who can deny that "the game is up"?

I have since shown, and Mr. Day has not denied it, that his large supplies referred to Munyon's Remedies. Why did Mr. Day not tell us the whole truth about the transaction, namely, that he purchased upon condition that he sold them at P.A.T.A. prices? Mr. Day's statement made no reference to conditions. In the absence of the principal the Munyon's Remedies Company wrote that they were unable to tell us the exact terms upon which they supplied Messrs. Day, but gave us no reason to infer that they had not insisted upon the usual conditions—viz., that Messrs. Day would give a similar agreement to the other P.A.T.A. manufacturers; indeed, Mr. Day, in his former letter, stated his willingness to enter into separate agreements with P.A.T.A. proprietors. Since then we have ascertained that Messrs. Day refuse to accept other P.A.T.A. proprietors' terms, and in the last week's issue of the *C. & D.*, the very issue in which Mr. Day

says we have abandoned our plan, you report a meeting of the P.A.T.A. proprietors, held on the previous Wednesday, at which Messrs. Munyon were asked to discontinue supplying Messrs. Day, or to retire from the Association. The report of that meeting contained the best possible reply to Mr. Day's letter.

Mr. Day admits that he has bought P.A.T.A. articles from the trade at full minimum prices, but not more than 10% worth. He says, in effect, he only did so to bluff us and that he had got large stocks otherwise—indeed, that he has bought thousands of pounds' worth since they were on the list. What reckless buying of what Mr. Day has all along ridiculed as most insignificant articles! The 10% worth were wanted just to sell to customers who came with P.A.T.A. writ large on their foreheads, so that we might think Messrs. Day were hard pressed, and that what they said about their holding large stocks was false. I must say I don't quite see the joke, though this may be due to my want of humour. I quite expected Mr. Day would be vexed when I said few of their undersold P.A.T.A. articles reached their ordinary customers. "What does he mean?" asks Mr. Day. I meant exactly what I said. "They are bought in by us." I can easily excuse Messrs. Day's assistants mistaking our messengers for his general customers. This is in keeping with our intention. They do not wear P.A.T.A. badges.

Mr. Day practically says he has no difficulty in obtaining supplies of our protected goods, yet he goes to the trouble and expense of reprinting his letters in the *C. & D.* and posting them to proprietors in order that they should not join the P.A.T.A.

To save future misconception I ought to say that even had we decided to abandon our present method of maintaining prices, it does not follow that we cease to exist. Much as Mr. Day would like it, we are not confined to one plan, or even one plan at a time. The Association exists for the purpose of securing living profits, and unless Mr. Day gets elected to our council he cannot expect to be consulted as to what plans, or how many plans, we adopt in order to attain that object. I am, yours faithfully,

Stonecutter Street, E.C.,
November 10.

W. S. GLYN-JONES.

We have received several letters from sympathisers with Mr. Glyn-Jones, who repeat the well-known arguments in regard to union in general and the P.A.T.A. in particular. We cannot afford space for these letters at this time when they amount only to an expression of personal opinion. Three gentlemen write declaring in effect (we quote from one) that they "have not spent time and money in obtaining their qualification to be content to sell other people's pills for nothing." Another says he has a small experience as a manufacturer, and has come to the conclusion that it is to the maker's interest to fix prices. One gentleman, a pharmaceutical chemist, thirty-three years in the business, and now carrying on a fair business (himself and a qualified assistant) in a residential suburb of one of our large cities, gives us a detailed list of his sales of patent medicines "as near as he possibly can." The total annually is under 200 separate packages. He does not cut to the extreme, he says, but we should think his case is a rather exceptional one. His working expenses, he says, are from 17 to 20 per cent., and he wonders what proprietors think he lives on. *H. F.* is moved to poetry, and warbles thus:—

THE SLUMP! OR NO MUN(EY) ON THE DEAL TO-DAY.

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling.)

A man there was and some goods he bought,
Even as you and I,
Some advertised stuff of the puffed-up sort
(We said that the stuff no kudos brought),
But he thought by this deal that a lesson he'd taught,
Even as you and I.

Oh! the stocks we buy, and the tricks we try,
And the tables we'd like to turn,
Belong to the bargains that wouldn't go right,
And now we know that they couldn't go right,
Or do aught but our fingers burn.

A man there was and his cash he shed,
Even as you and I,
But the deal was crabbed, and the stock fell dead,

And the man he found that a net had been spread.
For once, alas! he had lost his head,
Even as you and I.

And it isn't the blame, and it isn't the shame,
That makes a man feel so wild,
It's the finding out that it wouldn't go right,
It's the knowing at last that it couldn't go right,
It's the thought that he's fought like—a child.

We confess we do not understand the exact point satirised in the verses we have given, but they jingle prettily.

Dr. Symes on Preparations of Pepsine.

SIR,—In the succinct digest which you give of Dr. Symes's paper on pepsine you state that the learned author found that alcoholic solutions of pepsine were active when placed in a vessel composed of animal membrane, so as to allow the alcohol to pass out.

It is a real treat, in an age of sciolists, to hear a man who knows what he is talking about, hence I wish Dr. Symes would enlighten us as to whether he satisfied himself that alcohol only passed through his animal membrane, or some soluble peptones also.

Of course, if an experiment can be arranged so that the products of peptonisation are carried away as quickly as formed, a minute quantity of pepsine will be sufficient to render soluble a large quantity of albumen—that is, if the time, temperature, degree of acidity, and quantity of water be all favourable. Hence 1 gr. of pepsine operating on albumen contained in an animal membrane might dissolve as much as 10 gr. operating in a glass vessel, where the products of peptonisation must be retained, and continually tend to render inert the ferment.

Dr. Symes does not seem to have treated the question of the preparation of pepsine wines. So far as my small experience goes, by far the most elegant and active product is obtained by adding the concentrated glycerine solution of pepsine to acidified sherry wine. To macerate the stomachs in wine is to make a preparation of little activity, unpleasant appearance, and unlovely odour. That made with powdered pepsine, acid, glycerine, and wine is only, I think, a little better.

The properties of pepsine are worthy of very serious study, not only on account of its therapeutical importance, but also because it serves as the type of all fermentation processes, with all their immense importance. As to the conditions which modify its activity I think it is generally admitted that theoretically the amount of albumen by a given quantity of pepsine can render soluble is indefinite, but practically is limited by the accumulation of the products of peptonisation, a temperature too high, which destroys the ferment, or too low, which suspends its action; further, by the quantity of water present, and the degree of acidification. Alkalies suspend the action of the ferment, so does alcohol, ptyalin, pancreatin and other ferments, iron salts, glucosides, and, in fact, most mineral salts. But although such substances suspend the action of the ferment, they do not destroy it; hence to sneer at such preparations as the granular citrate of bismuth and ammonia with pepsine, or pepsine in mixtures with alkalies, as did a recent writer of a monograph on pepsine, is to display inadequate knowledge, as the pepsine may exhibit its activity when the favourable conditions, which may be afforded by the stomach, are restored.

Yours truly,

19 North-East Street, Dublin.

J. C. MCWALTER.

U.S. Medical Qualification.

SIR,—In your annotation, "Medical Qualification in the U.S.A." you copy an extract from Dr. W. D. Hamaker, which, stating half a truth, conveys a wholly erroneous view on the subject of medical education in the U.S.A.

With your permission I shall endeavour to make clear to your readers the safeguards to the public from incompetent and unworthy men in the U.S.A.

Two classes of medical colleges are to be found in almost every State in the Union. One class of these colleges is recognised by the State authorities, and its curriculum is approved of by the Senate of the Commonwealth, and becomes authorised to teach and examine by the Senate and Governor. I believe I am right in saying that for recognition by the Commonwealth, not less than three years' course of

study is necessary. Now let us suppose the candidate for a medical qualification to have satisfied the college examiners, and secured his diploma, he yet cannot commence practice of medicine until he has undergone his examination by the State Examining Board. The results of the State examinations are published, giving the percentage, of rejections from the different colleges.

If the now fully-fledged medical wishes to go to another state he finds it absolutely necessary to undergo a fresh examination by the Board of the State in which he decides to settle, either as associate or principal.

The college sending up illiterate men from time to time for the State examination incurs the risk of having its recognition by the Commonwealth revoked. This is not an idle threat, but has actually been put in force.

There are, however, a large number of so-called colleges which are simply bogus-degree vendors, whose qualifications are not worth the paper on which they are printed. They are run by syndicates of swindlers, who combine to gratify the vanity of uneducated ambitious men in this and other countries who by sending 5*l.* or 10*l.* find themselves in a short time—return post—the happy possessors of an LL.D. or D.D., or any other doctorate or qualification they may desire to possess.

The Americans are not so much to blame for this; we should saddle the right horse, and put the blame on those impostors who support the swindle by buying bogus titles, and try to pass them off as legitimate and trustworthy proofs of competence.

I think, Sir, that you will agree with me that the person who avails himself of a bogus degree to mislead the public is unworthy of any confidence or respect. Yours truly,

Dublin, November 9.

GEORGE FOY, M.D.

The Manufacturer and the Chemist.

SIR,—Having read L. L. Stroud's letter in to-day's *C. & D.*, I may say that I had my attention drawn to the pamphlet issued by Messrs. Scott & Bowne by a few of my customers. I consider Messrs. S. & B.'s announcement an insult to our profession. I do not think, however, that they have done any harm to the chemist in putting forth such insinuations, but rather that they have done harm to themselves, for it cannot be expected that any chemist will willingly sell an emulsion the very sale of which now insinuates that he himself is incapable of making an emulsion.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne want the public to believe that the ordinary chemist has not the facilities for making an emulsion, and that therefore theirs is the only emulsion that should be bought; but this is a game at which two can play, and Messrs. S. & B. need not be surprised if the chemist in future does his best to pay them back in their own coin. I hope we as chemists will let the public see that we can make an emulsion equal to that of Messrs. Scott & Bowne and at a much cheaper rate. Yours truly,

Newton Stewart, N.B.,
November 6.

A. GRAY.

Fire Insurance.

SIR,—Mr. Blair's letter suggests that my recent experiences in this matter may be interesting to chemists.

The insurance company informed me that the rate would be 10*s.* per cent. if turpentine or benzoline were stored upon the premises, but that if I could store them outside the rate would be 2*s.* This I have accomplished by having a small shed built outside, in which I store turpentine, benzoline, and methylated spirit, and never have more than from 1 to 2 galls. on the shop premises.

Of course any outhouse or coal-place would suit the purpose, or if the yard were private and secured by a locked door the tins or casks could be left outside and covered with oilcloth.

Apart from insurance, the prudence of this course has just been shown in this town by a fire caused by turpentine in a chemist's cellar, with serious damage to shop-windows, stock, and fittings.

Mr. Blair's statement as to turpentine, that chemists sell only "½ pint at the utmost," is rather amusing to dealers in these manufacturing districts, where we sell more pints than ounces.

Oldham, November 8.

JASON. (4/42.)

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

259/70. *Apprentice*.—The best guide to the First examination is Dodd's "Complete Guide to the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," published at this office, 2*s.*, post free 2*s.* 3*d.*, or obtainable from most of the wholesale houses.

258/26. *Sulphonal*.—The names you mention are both on the register.

257/8 *C. D.*—"Manual of Dental Mechanics," by J. Oakley Coles, 7*s.* 6*d.* (Churchill), or "Practical Treatise on Mechanical Dentistry," by J. Richardson, 21*s.* (Churchill).

256/69. *Jones* (Kensington).—"Two tablespoonfuls" is the correct expression, unless you wish your customer to use different tablespoons, which we are sure you do not.

257/32. *Veterinary*.—(1) In addition to the "Veterinary Counter-practice," you would find Armitage's "Every Man his Own Cattle-doctor," and Armitage's "Every Man his Own Horse-doctor," 21*s.* each, or Dun's "Veterinary Medicine," published at 15*s.*, useful. (2) The new British Pharmacopœia is expected in the new year.

252/72. *Borax*.—"3*j.* for a dose," should either be labelled "two measured tablespoonfuls," or "a sixth" or "eighth part," according to the size bottle used for the mixture.

243/55. *J. B.*—The power of an electric current is both proportional to the strength of the current (amperage) and to the electromotive force (voltage) which drives it. The Board of Trade therefore fixed a standard unit of power (known as 1 watt) which is defined to be the power of a current of 1 ampère, driven by an electric pressure of 1 volt. The supplying-price of this unit must not exceed 8*d.* Electric lighting actually costs more than gas-lighting if the many advantages of the former are not taken into account.

253/27. *Silver*.—There is no one acid which will dissolve copper and zinc and not affect nickel. The process for the separation of these three metals is rather complicated.

257/41. *Nemo, jun.*—(1) The following formula gives a Fig-powder like your sample:—

Pulv. fœnigreek	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Pulv. potass. nit	...	...	...	3 <i>iv.</i>
Pulv. turmeric.	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>
Pulv. gentiane	...	...	...	3 <i>j.</i>

Mix and divide into six powders.

(2) Your cough-mixture formula gives a good general mixture, and can hardly be improved upon.

244/48. *E. B.* sends the following query:—"You will much oblige if you can let me know the exact composition of the accompanying powder in tin box"; and this notwithstanding our frequent notification that full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given.

245/58. *J. J. B.*—Peroxide of hydrogen is the most likely thing to remove the pink stains from the ivory hair-brush; but this is a very difficult job, as water will not penetrate ivory, and anything that does simply spreads the colour over a larger area and carries it deeper. Apply the peroxide, and expose the ivory to sunlight.

245/54. *Atlanta*.—**Malt and Castor Oil**.—As saccharin is an antiseptic it cannot possibly cause fermentation of this preparation. Extract of malt is always charged more or less with micro-organisms, which cannot be destroyed without destroying also the diastase of the malt; therefore, when the extract is diluted with water or watery fluids it spontaneously ferments. The late Mr. S. M. Burroughs showed that equal parts by volume of malt-extract and castor oil can be mixed perfectly in a mortar, and the only addition necessary is some essential oil to slightly cover the taste of the castor oil.

1/7. *J. T. G.*—The subject of soluble essences for mineral-water manufacturers is fully dealt with in a book which we will shortly publish.

246/14. *S. H.*—Medicated Baths.—Phillips's "Medicated Baths in Skin Diseases" (Cornish, 4s. 6d.), and article on "Baths" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

246/9. *Pepsina.*—Liq. Pepsin. et Bismuthi Co.—See *C. & D. DIARY*, 1897, page 278.

246/7. *Querist.*—Irish-moss Emulsions are peculiar in their behaviour. We have observed the separation of the C.L.O. emulsion on addition of hypophosphites. These should be added to the water used for making the mucilage. Why not try the egg emulsion? It is very good, especially if you use brandy $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. instead of spt. chloroformi.

245/74. *Aniline.*—(1) Spirit of Wine with an odour which makes it objectionable for perfumery is not sufficiently rectified. One way to improve such spirit is to add 1 gr. of civet to each gallon and set it aside in a cool place for two or three months, but the best plan is to buy triple-distilled grain-spirit. (2) Disintegrating-tablets are made by the addition of about 1 per cent. of starch or sugar.

246/24. *Atlantic.*—Liquid Preservative for butter, milk, fish, &c. Formalin alone or diluted to 5 per cent. A tea-spoonful of formalin is sufficient for 10 gals. of milk.

246/34. *Citras.*—Australasia and the Cape.—Qualified men are in demand in these colonies, but employers out there do not wait with open arms for every arrival. A good man, well recommended, and energetic, generally has to wait a month or so before he gets a place that will suit him. If he has capital, it is best to leave that at home, because it is unwise to embark in business on his own account until he knows by personal experience what colonial wants are. The struggle for existence out there is just as hard as it is here.

246/53. *A. S. W.*—Eucaine.—Write to Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, 9 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., for a copy of the pamphlet which they publish regarding this cocaine substitute. It contains all the information which you require.

248/26. *Ulexine.*—Atropine is used for making pigeons' eyes black. It simply dilates the pupil.

255/27. *K.*—Transparent China-cement:—

	Oz.
Isinglass	1
Glacial acetic acid	1
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$

Soak the isinglass in the water overnight, add the acid, and heat till clear.

254/5. *Nocturne.*—Crystalline Camphor-Ice:—

Cetacei	$\frac{3}{4}$ viij.
Ol. amygd. dulc.	$\frac{3}{4}$ viij.
Camph. flores	$\frac{3}{4}$ iiss.
Ol. amygd. ess.	$\frac{3}{4}$ xvj.
Acid. benzoic... ..	gr. xx.

Melt the cetaceum and oil together, remove from source of heat, and add the camphor and benzoic acid; stir till dissolved, and add the ol. amygd. ess.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

- 5/27. Makers of silk or satin bags for sachets.
- 6/15. Makers of colourless Luton straw-hat polish.
- 3/49. Makers of King's first-aid adhesive-bandage or plaster.
- 1/51. Makers or sellers of "Fleecy," the wool used for making home-made chest-protectors.
- 5/48. Makers of fancy boxes suitable to hold 1-oz. and 2-oz. bottles of perfume for Christmas-sale.
- 7/56. Maker of pensilletta marking-ink pencils.
- 5/65. Agents for "Schiavonea, Italy" brand liquorice juice.
- 4/47. Makers of bone shields and shafts for baby-soothers.

Coming Events.

We insert notices of association and society meetings in this section free if they are sent to us, on postcards, by the Wednesday of the week before the meetings are to be held.

Tuesday, November 16.

Bradford and District Chemists' Association, Great Northern Victoria Hotel, at 9 P.M. Social Evening.

Royal Photographic Society, 12 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. "A Review of Triple-printing Methods," by Mr. E. Sanger Shepherd.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening Meeting. The following papers will be read:—"Pharmacy at Some of the American Universities," by Professor J. Reynolds Green, F.R.S.; "Suppositories," by Messrs. Edmund White, B.Sc., and J. O. Braithwaite.

Chester. A meeting of the chemists of Chester and district will be held in the Grosvenor Hotel at 8 P.M. to discuss the P.A.T.A. and the advisability of forming a local chemists' Association for the district. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will be present.

Wednesday, November 17.

Western Chemists' Association (of London). Annual dinner at the Café Royal, 68 Regent Street, W., at 6.30 for 7 P.M. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, from the President and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Mathews, 68 Queen's Gardens, W., or from either of the Hon. Secretaries.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association, Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, at 9.15 P.M. Paper by Mr. A. Wathes on "Official Standardisation."

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, Newbury Hall, at 9 P.M. Lecture by Mr. B. Lomax.

Sanitary Institute, Parkes Museum, Margaret Street, W., at 8 P.M. Discussion on "The Pollution of Water-supplies by Encampments of Hop-pickers, Casual Workers, Tramps, &c."

Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association. Lecture by Mr. W. Lamond Howie, F.C.S., "From Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn," illustrated by 130 lantern-views. The Sunderland Chemists' Association will visit the Newcastle Association on this occasion.

Thursday, November 18.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8 P.M. Papers by Professor Perkin and Messrs. A. W. Crossley and W. H. Bentley, Mr. H. J. H. Fenton, Professor Clowes, and others.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W., at 7.30 P.M. Cinderella Dance. Double tickets, patrons and members 9s., non-members 10s., to be obtained from Mr. H. H. Robins, 59 Capel Road, Forest Gate, E.; Mr. F. Cooper, 48 Baker Street, W.; or from any member of the committee.

Friday, November 19.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. "The Ethics of Pharmacy," by Archibald Currie. "What is a Poison?" "Botanical Notes," "Laboratory Notes," by J. Rutherford Hill.

The Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association will hold a Cinderella Dance in the Bonaccord Hotel on Thursday, November 25, at 8.30 P.M. Double tickets, 2s. 6d.

The Annual Smoking-concert of the Pharmaceutical Cricket and Football Club will take place on Tuesday, November 23. It is hoped that a number of past students will be present. Applications for tickets, price 1s. 6d. each, to be made to Mr. T. Edward Lescher, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The Chemists' Ball will take place at the Portman Rooms on Wednesday, January 19. Mr. W. Warren, 24 Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C., is the Hon. Secretary, and he will be glad to receive the names of any persons who are willing to act as stewards.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, STONEHOUSE AND DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was held on Wednesday evening to consider suggestions for a Pharmacy Bill. The proposals were that students should be entitled to associate-ship, Minor men to membership, and Major men to fellowship, of the Society. Our report of the discussion reaches us too late for insertion this week.